The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. F. HAIN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers pay $6 per year, $3 FOR SIX MONTHS.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Solicitable Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (32 Issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1872. NO. 93.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our Claims for Indemnity.

LONDON, January 2.—The London *Times* believes that the American Government has no intention to make exorbitant demands of losses before the Geneva tribunal; that its main desire is to obtain a public acknowledgment that the positions it took and made during the war were founded on reason. The *Times* says it is desirable that no encouragement should be given the belligerents bringing extra, vague claims against neutrals for constructive injuries.

The Cologne *Gazette* asserts that the United States claims an enormous amount of indemnity, so that when deductions are made they may receive handsome sums. This the *Gazette* denounces as an artful and unworthy trick, but is not sorry that the only two nations which furnished supplies to France during her late war with Germany are now similarly set by their ears.

Transfer of the Atlantic Cable to the British and American Governments.

LONDON, January 2.—There is considerable talk here of transferring the property in and control of the Atlantic Cable lines to the joint Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The proposition is received with favor, in the anticipation that it might result in a reduction of the present exorbitant rates of tariff.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, addressed his constituents at Oxford yesterday. Alluding to the illness of the Prince, he said it had served to bring out the strong reciprocal sympathy which always existed between the constitutional sovereign and a free people. He intimated that the action of Parliament would be directed to social measures for the improvement and welfare of the people.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, January 2.—Dispatches from Algiers report that the French troops have won a brilliant success over the rebels in Oran. Two rebel chieftains and one hundred and fifty horsemen were killed.

LONDON, January 2.—The Prince of Wales slept well last night, and continues steadily to improve. The Queen and Prince Leopold return to-day to Windsor.

DUBLIN, January 2.—At the installation of the Conservative Mayor of Limerick yesterday, an excited mob affirmately hissed at the name of the Prince of Wales and cheered for home rule.

ROME, January 2.—The King of Italy sent a special ambassador to the Vatican on New Year's day, to tender his Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The Ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, and informed that His Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visitors.

LONDON, January 1.—A banquet was given to the Telegraphic Conference at Rome, by C. W. Field, at which representatives of twenty-seven nations, 6,000 telegraph, of twenty-six languages, and private companies whose aggregate capital is 300,000,000 francs were present. The host in an eloquent speech invited the Conference to St. Petersburg in 1875. The papal nuncio urged the Government to aid the Conference. The members are to go to Naples to-morrow.

LONDON, January 2.—Duke D'Aumale has been elected a member of the Academy of France. The dispatch announcing that the election was to take place was incorrect.

ROME, January 2.—Signor Visconti Venosta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, today gave a dinner to the delegates to the international telegraphic conference.

Duke de Harcourt, French ambassador to the Papal Court, had a long interview with the Pope to-day.

MADRID, January 2.—A brilliant reception was held yesterday by King Amadeus. Among those present were the foreign ambassadors, many civil and military officers and deputations from the Senate and Congress.

BERLIN, January 2.—General Von Roon has retired from the Ministry of Marine, and the Emperor has appointed Vice Admiral Stosch to fill the vacancy.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 2.—Consols 92¾. American securities—5-20s, '62, 92¾; 5-20s, '65, 94¾; 5-20s, '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 92.

ANTWERP, January 2.—Refined petroleum 48 francs 75 cents.

PARIS, January 2.—Rentes 50 francs 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet; spring wheat 10s 5d.; winter 10s 8d.; flour 25s@28s; corn, No 1 mixed, 31s 3d; pork 65s.

Reunion of the Nineteenth O. V. I. at Canton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., January 2, 1872.

The first annual reunion of the surviving members of the Nineteenth O. V. I. was held in this city to-day. The visiting members were met at the depot with a cordial reception by their Stark county comrades, and the Grand Army band of this city. A meeting was held in Schafer's Opera House, where an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. H. Martin, of this city, which met with able responses from Colonel Nash, Lieutenant Colonel Stratton and others of the Nineteenth. The day chosen was the ninth anniversary of the battle of Stone River, in which engagement they took an active part. Their next reunion will be held at Youngstown, Ohio, September 19, 1872, it being the ninth anniversary of the battle of Chicamauga.

THE CASE OF MRS. WHARTON

Further Testimony by Chemists and Medical Experts.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 1.—The Wharton trial is resumed to-day. Doctor Genth was recalled to stand, and in response to questions from Mr. Ie answered that Prof. Toney, in his evidence, stated a chemical impossibility when he said he solution of tartar emetic when treating sulphide antimony precipitate with potash. If he had got what he said he did would have proved that tartar emetic was there. Witness was shown the ment in the test tube with which McCulloch had ormed his experiment in court, and said it did not far as he knew, resemble that from tar emetic. It was the witness' opin- that vegetable poison must be repro- ced or there is no proof that vegetable son is the cause of death; if such impurities as antimony residue in pearl ash, witness has no doubt they could be detected by Marsh's test. If is found to be pure it would become impure by remaining in a laboratory. Professor Aiken made a mistake in adding the tartaric acid, which is one of the constituents of tartar emetic. I understood him to be coking tartar emetic. If he was looking for antimony alone he was right in adding tartaric acid.

In reply to a question from Mr. Steele, witness said the white cloud obtained by Aiken was too small a quantity to be dried or tested. Witness then exhibited to the jury a pieced paper weighing ten milligrammes with each milligramme marked off. He then cut off what he considered to be twenty-five one hundredth part of a milligramme, which was so small that he took it up with great difficulty on the point of a knife; he then cut off a portion of a milligramme.

Dr. John D. Reese, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Texicology in the University of Pennsylvania, was sworn. He heard all Mr. Aiken's analysis; does not establish a proof of the presence of antimony in Ketchum's stomach or in the tumbler; Aiken omitted to produce sufficient quantity to enable the analyst to subject it to all the characteristic test this important omission, as it was very easy to obtain metal and operate upon it; it is very easily obtained if the metal is there; to his mind no test would be sufficient which did not produce the metal in sufficient quantity to operate on. Witness heard all Professor Toney's evidence of his analysis, and his tests also were insufficient to establish the presence of antimony.

There was nothing in the symptoms of Ketchum before death or from the autopsy described to exclude the idea that death was produced by natural causes. The *post mortem* should have been exhaustive; a partial autopsy obscures the result. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, January 2.—In the Wharton case, the examination of Dr. Reese was resumed. He again stated that he believed the tests of Aiken and Toney defective and inaccurate. No poisons can be recognized by any cadaveric symptoms. There are some dozen irritant poisons, the symptoms of which closely resemble each other externally, and could be recognized by symptoms alone, there would be no necessity for *post mortem* examinations. He testified that the cause of death should always be decided by the pathological signs observed after death. From the evidence given by Drs. Williams, Miles and Chew as to the symptoms, and from the *post mortem* examination, he could not form the opinion that Ketchum died from poison, as such evidences might result from natural causes. The symptoms indicate inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow, and some of the symptoms also indicate idiopathic tetanus. The *post mortem* signs in Ketchum's case were not such as he would expect to find in death from tartar emetic. From all the evidence he judged that Ketchum's death resulted from natural causes.

Dr. Reese was subjected to a rigid cross-examination which did not differ materially from the direct. He was permitted to leave the stand in order that Mrs. J. H. Cottman might be sworn. She testified she was a daughter of Mrs. Chubb, of Washington. Mrs. Wharton was at her father's house on the 17th of January last; Gen. Ketchum was there; after Gen. Ketchum entered the parlor witness left him alone with Mrs. Wharton; they were in the parlor for a short time, after which Ketchum left; witness entered the parlor afterwards and saw several small pieces of paper lying on the parlor hearth.

Counsel for defense desired to show that Mrs. Wharton asked witness to send for Ketchum, and she wrote a note requesting Ketchum to come to see Mrs. Wharton, and asked counsel for prosecution if they objected. The Attorney General replied that they would admit that Ketchum was sent for.

Witness was cross examined, during which she stated her mother was in Baltimore on that day and that she was writing desk in the parlor. Court adjourned.

Political Trouble in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—The Legislature met to-day. There was no quorum in the Senate. The Custom House partisans purposely kept out of the way. A number of them were roped to have gone on a revenue cutter, and the Sergeant-at-Arms pursued them unsuccessfully. In the House Speaker Carter, and Warmouth, to-day received a vote of thanks and an indorsement of his official acts by a handsome majority. This is regarded as a decided victory for the Custom House.

In Albany, on New Year's Day, a boy named Herford, aged fourteen, shot and killed William Trunnel, aged eighteen.

HARRISBURG.

Partial Organization of the Legislature.

New Election to be Ordered in the Fourth Senatorial District.

Republican Officers Elected in the House.

HON. R. W. MACKEY RENOMINATED.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 2, 1872.

SENATE.

Returns of Election of New Senators.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Broadhead. Secretary Jordon presented the returns of the election of eleven new Senators, and the Speaker ordered them read. When Mr. Connell's return was reached, Senator Allen instantly presented a report of the Philadelphia Board of Health, showing that Mr. Connell was dead. No apparent attention was paid to this paper, and the reading continued. When the last name was reached, Speaker Broadhead said satisfactory evidence of the death of Senator Connell having been received, a writ of election to fill the vacancy will be issued this day. The roll was called, after which Mr. Nagle, Democrat, instantly moved to adjourn until to-morrow. Adjourned.

While this action of the afternoon appears to be a formal organization of the Senate, it must be remembered that the adjournment took place before any of the new eleven Senators had been sworn or affirmed. Under the Democratic precedents, Speaker Broadhead leaves the chair at this point, and when the election of a new Speaker commences to-morrow the vote will be 16 to 16.

The Senate Offices.

The Republican Senators have agreed in caucus upon Mr. Hammersly, of Philadelphia, for chief clerk, and upon Carson, of Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran, of Lancester, and J. R. McAffee, of Westmoreland, for assistants. The minor offices are not yet all fixed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon. Two sub-certificates were presented from Warren county, one favoring Luther Green and one Wm. H. Shortt. They were referred, on motion of Mr. McJunkin, to a committee consisting of McJunkin and McConnell.

Election of Officers.

An election was then held for officers. Mr. Elliott was chosen Speaker, the Democrats voting for Woolever; Mr. Selfridge for Chief Clerk, against T. S. Leisenring, Democrat, and Smull and Morrison for assistants. The west also received the following officers: Messenger, C. W. Ray, of Mercer; Assistant Messenger, Joseph Lueler, of Venango; Doorkeeper of the Rotunda, M. Dague, of Washington; Pasters and Folders P. H. Jones, of Allegheny; J. F. Stevens, of Crawford; A. H. Baker, of Indiana; Transcribers, Isaac Moorehead, of Erie, R. V. Thompson, of Lawrence, A. R. McCouthy, of Hundington, C. M. Sanner, of Somerset; Postmaster, William Coates, Allegheny; Assistant Postmaster, A. J. Marks, Jefferson; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, R. H. Triffin, of Allegheny.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McJunkin requesting some clergyman to open daily with prayer. Adopted.

New Committees.

Mr. White offered a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint new committees on Congressional Apportionment and Constitutional Reform. Agreed to.

Thanks.

Mr. White also offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Lee, the retiring clerk. Adjourned.

Following is the address of Speaker Elliott, of the House, on taking his seat:

I thank you cordially and heartily for the honor which an election to the place confers, and feel especially gratified to know that this mark of your confidence has been given freely and unaccompanied by any unpleasant struggles for the place, which leave bad blood and angry feelings behind them. We enter upon the new year and upon the arduous duties under the prevalence of a kindly spirit toward each other, which, if trust, will grow with the session and temper its unavoidable asperities. I shall earnestly try to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily, and trust that when we are through with our work, we may be able to return to our constituents satisfied with having deserved their confidence, and with having maintained not only our regard for each other, but our own self-respect.

The House designated Mr. Woolever to administer the oath to the Speaker.

A Consultation Between Republican and Democratic Senators.

After the adjournment of the Senate and House to-day, suggestions were made that possibly the Democratic and Republican Senators might come to some agreement by each appointing a committee to confer on the situation. This finally resulted in the Republicans naming Messrs. Rutan, White and Warfel, and the Democrats naming Messrs. Buckalew, Randall and Nagle. The joint committees held a meeting this afternoon, and talked over the different methods of arriving at some settlement. The Republicans refused to make any division of the offices. No conclusion was reached, but there is a reason to believe that a compromise may possibly be effected by allowing the Democrats to amend the Philadelphia Registry law so as to chose their own election officers. It is very probable the Republicans will concede this. A further conference on the subject will be held to-morrow morning.

Three Assistant Clerks in the Senate.

The contest for the Assistant Clerkship of the Senate has been settled by the nomination of three persons, viz: John M. Carson, editor of the Philadelphia *Post*, Alexander Cochran, an attorney of Lancaster, and J. R. McAfee, editor of the Greensburg *Tribune*. These three will be elected when the Senate effects a permanent organization.

R. W. Mackey Renominated.

The Republican members of the Senate and House met in caucus this evening, to nominate a State Treasurer. After some remarks highly complimentary to the present incumbent, R. W. Mackey, he was nominated without any opposing candidate. The election takes place on January 10th. Three members of the House, viz: Cooper, of Delaware, Rogers, of Erie, and Morford, of Mercer, did not go into the caucus.

The Warren County Contest.

The Committee to determine who has *prima facie* right to the seat from Warren county, held a meeting this evening, and heard Hon. Lewis Hall in advocacy of the claims of Mr. Shortt. The Committee, of which Mr. McJunken is chairman, will meet again to-morrow.

Serious Accident to a Physician at Salem, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., January 1, 1872.

This morning, as Dr. A. Cary, a prominent surgeon and physician of this city, was coming from his residence to his office, his horse took fright and ran off, throwing the Doctor out of his sulky and dragging him some distance, injuring him severely and it is supposed fatally. He sustained an injury of the head, and his thigh was broken, besides other bruises.

Strange Freaks of a Small-Pox Patient.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, O., January 2, 1872.

This morning a small-pox patient, while delirious from the effects of the fever, performed some strange feats. Getting away from his wife, he smashed a window and went running through the streets in a nude state. After wandering around about an hour, he became chilled and came to his senses, and went into the furnace casting house, and remarked it was quite cold. His was secured, clothed and taken home.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

According to the telegram of Division Engineer Ira Spalding to Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., dated Fri day last, the Northern Pacific Railroad is now finished to Moreland, two hundred and sixty miles west of Duluth, and it is being pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible. As an evidence that the value of the road is appreciated by capitalists, we need only mention that the sale of bonds amounted to over $1,000,000 in December alone. These bonds, with their 7 3-10 interest in gold, are esteemed to be among the best securities in the market, and they are especially in the favor with holders of United States securities who are obliged to change their investments on account of the action of the Treasury Department in calling in the Government five-twenties.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Catholic Temperance Movement.

Legislating for the Spaniards.

Mr. Creswell Opposed to Civil Service Reform.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1872.

The Holiday.

The usual official calls were made to-day, in spite of the unpleasant weather, which lasted till about the middle of the afternoon. The calling was in great measure confined to such as were obliged to make the rounds. Very few tables were supplied with liquors. All public business was entirely suspended.

Catholic Temperance Unions.

A call has been issued for a National Convention, to be held at Baltimore, of delegates from State Catholic Total Abstinence Unions, for the purpose of founding a National Union. There are now six States Unions fully formed; three others are now forming, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Minnesota, and the friends of the cause in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and California are making efforts to introduce the system of State Unions in these States. The Convention is called to assemble in Baltimore on Thursday, 22d of February, when the following propositions will be submitted: First, to promote the establishment of State Unions in States where none exist; second, to aid pastors or communities in organizing Catholic Total Abstinence Societies wherever desired; third, to secure an interchange of transfers between societies in all parts of the country. The call states that all societies and unions that may be organized prior to the time of meeting, will be entitled to representation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1872.

A Bill in the Spanish Interest.

There is considerable feeling manifested over the bill referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, providing for disfranchising American citizens in foreign countries who own slave property. It is claimed that this bill is framed directly for the large American claims pending before the Spanish American Commission now in session here, before which claims for damages growing out of the Cuban insurrection are now being preferred to a large amount, and the bill, if it becomes a law, would destroy more than two-thirds such claims. Upon learning the tenor of the bill, General Banks, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that he would use his influence to defeat it, as it was prepared in the interest either of the Spanish Government to grow out of business representatives here. It will never be reported from Committee unless called for, and then will undoubtedly be voted down on its merits.

Creswell Opposed to Civil Service Reform.

Postmaster General Creswell openly announces himself against the system of civil service reform, and which went into effect yesterday. He says that he believes in the old-fashioned doctrines.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

THE PRUSSIAN LEGATION.

The State department has received official notice that Gen. Gerlorf, recently in temporary charge of the Russian Legation here, has by order of his government transferred that trust to Vaerien Shirkoff, Secretary of Legation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

The query has been made concerning the operation of the civil service reform, if, when three persons are recommended to the appointing power and one is selected, the remainder will be ever offered new applicants and be again examined. The Commission hold that one or both of the two rejected, in any case, have the right to demand a reexamination by the appointment, whenever their original examination will rate as competent at the head of the list of any subsequent examination.

MURDER IN WEST VIRGINIA

A Young Man Shot Without Provocation at Freeman's Landing—Threats to Lynch the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., January 2, 1872.

The *News* of this evening contains an account of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Freeman's Landing, W. Va., nine miles above this place, yesterday morning. The victim was a young man named Oliver Southerland. About ten o'clock he went to a boat moored at the landing, and occupied by a man named Miller as a tin shop and daguerrean gallery. Miller was busy at the time taking photographs. Hearing Southerland rap he called to him to kick the door open, and the moment he entered Miller sprang at him with a revolver and fired. The shot took effect in Southerland's side, passing through the lung and lodging near the spine. He cannot live. Miller was captured in the mountains, about a mile from the scene of the tragedy, yesterday afternoon. In his flight he dropped his revolver. He made a desperate resistance, however, and on the way to Fairview, the county seat, strove repeatedly but unsuccessfully, to make his escape. No motive for the shooting is known. Southerland has a good character in the community. Miller's reputation is bad. Threats of lynching are made in Hancock county. There is the widest sympathy for Southerland, who has been the main support of a widowed mother.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for December.

Reduction During Month, $4,412,956.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Following is an abstract of the public debt statement for the month of December, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day:

Debt-bearing interest in coin—principal	$1,882,856,700
Interest	43,789,257
Debt bearing interest in lawful money— principal	26,703,000
Interest	326,400
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—principal	1,739,997
Interest	290,213
Debt bearing no interest	434,410,328
Matured interest	18,784
Total debt	$2,326,710,016
Interest	44,424,715
Total	$2,371,132,731
Cash in treasury—coin	111,482,836
Currency	56,861,800
Total	127,294,339
Debt less cash in treasury, January 1, 1872	2,243,838,411
December 1st, 1871	2,248,251,367
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,412,956
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1871	76,870,435
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: principal outstanding	64,618,832
Interest paid by the United States	1,393,000
Interest paid by the transportation of mails	3,334,264
Balance of interest paid by the United States	9,358,210
Statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, which have been cancelled and destroyed: principal of bonds	247,088,450
Amount paid in currency	271,494,196
Currency value, interest accrued on bonds bought	30,848
Net cost in currency	277,463,652
Net cost estimated in gold	272,083,132

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, January 2.—In the Senate, this afternoon, a memorial was presented from Controller Green, of New York, asking for legislation to provide immediate provision for the relief of the city finances. Referred to a select committee of Senators from New York and Kings, who will report upon the same to-day. The Governor sent to the Legislature to-day a special message in relation to the condition of New York city, in which he says that, in view of recent events, he addressed a letter to Hon. David A. Wells, requesting him to investigate and report to him on the subject. Mr. Wells reports that the net funded debt of the city is at $67,234,715; floating or temporary debt, $94,750,867; the present total liabilities do not exceed $160,000,000. The valuation of property August 18, 1871, was $942,985,499; the real estate valuation of the city for 1871 was returned at $600,000,000, and this does not represent more than forty per cent. of such property. The valuation would not be less than $2,000,000,000, on which the present debt as above estimated, namely, $160,000,000, would be equivalent to a mortgage of five per cent. The increase of valuation of the property of the city for assessment purposes between 1865 and 1870 was 85½ per cent. The present increase in value of real estate is estimated at five per cent per annum.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., January 2.—Governor Walker has vetoed the joint resolution of the Legislature suspending the refunding of the State debt, but as the resolution was adopted in the House by over a three-fourths vote, and in the Senate by two-thirds, the veto will probably be of no avail.

In the Homowack, N. Y., abortion case, the jury returned a verdict that Marietta Gray came to her death by an attempt at abortion made by Dr. Warton Sherwood, who has fled. A reward of $500 has been offered for his capture.

MANUFACTURES AND MERCHANDISE.

The New Firm of Dilworth Brothers, Late Dilworth, Harper & Co.—The Great Wholesale Establishment of Late West—A few facts of Interest to the Trade.

While Pittsburgh may with propriety pride herself on her manufactories, being the most extensive manufacturing city of what is destined to be the greatest manufacturing country in the world, yet that is not the only interest in which our people are aspiring to a position, and which, in several instances, have already been attained. As a commercial center Pittsburgh is making rapid strides, and has many advantages of geographical position, as well as of her world-wide reputation for the manufacture of iron, she is assuming a position in the commercial world, which if sustained, as it doubtless will be, will have a tendency to increase her importance in the financial affairs of the country, as well as to add materially to the wealth of her citizens. In almost every branch of trade wholesale houses have been established and are generally prosperous. Only a few years since it was impossible to purchase any article of merchandise at wholesale in this city, while now the dry goods merchants, grocers, notion dealers, boot and shoe dealers, and in fact almost any other dealer in merchandise can find his branch of business represented by a large and prospering wholesale house in Pittsburgh. We might refer to a number of wholesale establishments that are excelled by but few, if any houses in the country; but for the present we desire to speak of the extensive establishment of Dilworth Brothers (late Dilworth, Harper & Co.), wholesale grocers, 243 Liberty street, the most extensive of its character in the city, not, withstanding it has been in existence only a little over two years. The success of this firm has been so great that a brief notice of its brilliant career and future pro pects will prove interesting to the majority of business men if not to the general reader.

In November, 1869, a partnership was formed under the firm name of Dilworth, Harper & Co., in which Major A. M. Harper was associated with Messrs. Joseph and G. W. Dilworth, who constitute the present firm. Having an ample capital upon which to work, a thorough knowledge of the business, untiring energy and an enviable reputation in the business community they embarked in business with the most flattering prospects of success, and so far as business affairs are concerned, their most sanguine hopes have been more than realized. Through their former business connections the men comprising the firm had formed an extensive acquaintance, and, being thus enabled to control a large trade, so that their new house did a prosperous business from the time it opened, which day by day steadily increased until it became the leading grocery house in the city, and still occupies that position. As evidence of the prosperity of the establishment, we might refer to the fact that during the year 1871, their sales were more than double those of any year since the establishment of the house, and the business for the year just closed will doubtless exceed that amount.

The building in which the firm commenced business, although not a modern structure, was quite large, roomy and, being situated on the corner of Eight and Liberty streets, was convenient and thought sufficiently large to accommodate their trade for some time to come; but the experience of the first year satisfied them that in order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing trade, more room would be necessary. The building, although covering considerable area, was but three stories high, and as the walls were solid it was decided to increase its capacity by the addition of three stories to its height, making the entire building six stories high, and a stone front, was erected in rear of the old building. The rear building is also six stories high, twenty feet, and extends back one hundred and four feet, leaving an alley or court twenty feet in width between the two. The building having a front on Liberty street of sixty feet, is now six stories high, and extends back toward Penn street one hundred and twenty feet.

For the purpose of giving some idea of the business done by the firm we will state briefly and in the manner in which it is done. In order to transact so large a business it is evident that they must have it thoroughly systematized, and we doubt if any house in the city does business so systematically as that of Dilworth Brothers.

Every branch of their trade has a separate department, so that all business is transacted without any confusion, and there is scarcely a possibility of making any mistakes, which are sometimes so provoking to business men.

Commencing with the building fronting on Liberty street, we will endeavor to give our readers some idea of how the establishment is arranged. There are two elevators running from the basement to the sixth floor, one run by steam and the other by hand, by means of which all goods are raised or lowered as necessity requires. The basement or cellar floor is located, and at the rear end of the same apartment is the engine room, in the latter in which steam is generated for heating the building as well as for the running of the machinery. In addition to the engine room from the main portion of the basement, in which are stored sugars, syrups, fish, lard, lard oils, pickles, vinegar, etc.

Ascending to the ground or first floor, we find in the front the sales room for sample goods, and here will be found samples of all the goods in the establishment. This room is eighteen by seventy-four feet, and in addition to the samples contains the private desk of the invoice clerk, who by means of a speaking tube and draft has information direct from and communicates with the general office on the second floor, and also with the shipping department in the rear, the latter in which desks in the rear of the first floor, near the steam elevator. This sales room and its arrangements were designed by Mr. D. M. Dilworth, who has been connected with the house since it opened. The remainder of the floor is devoted to the storage of soaps, starches, candles, tobacco, and general merchandise.

Leading from the first floor is a flight of stairs in rear of the salesroom, by means of which easy communication is had with the second floor, which is also situated on the second floor and front on Liberty street. This floor is also two rooms in depth, and is a private office, occupying the entire front. That portion of the floor in rear of the offices is used for storing coffees, teas, &c.

We next come to the third floor, a portion of which is also a packing floor, and in the rear is occupied as a store house for cigars, snuff, spices, cords, ropes, twine, shot, starch, lard, cheese, blacking, extracts, &c.

On the fourth floor will be found canned fruits, Liverpool and Dairy salt, pipes, starches, soaps, sodas, baking powders, lamp chimneys, fine cut and smoking tobaccos, tarbrushes, &c.

On ascending to the fifth floor we find it devoted to stationery, dried peaches and apples, dried fruits, oathy seeds, hominy, beans currants, nails, glass, etc.

Last comes the sixth story, where will be found every variety of paper.

Having gone through the Liberty street building we will endeavor briefly to refer to the building in rear. The first floor is used for packing, a brief description of which we give above. The basement is used exclusively for storing the choice molasses. On the first floor are the New Orleans sugars, the second floor wrapping papers, while the third will be used exclusively as a coffee roasting department.

While we refer with pleasure to the prosperity of the firm of Dilworth, Harper & Co. as well as to the brilliant prospects of its successor, the firm of Dilworth Brothers, we would be remiss to refer to at least one adversity of the former firm, by which it was terminated. We allude to the death of Major Albert M. Harper, the junior partner, which was announced in the dispatches yesterday morning. While it may not affect the house in a pecuniary sense, they have lost an energetic and active business man, an agreeable companion, and the country has been deprived of an honest man and useful member of society.

PRINTING INK.

Of What it Consists and How it is Made—A New Discovery by the Diamond Ink Company.

One of the greatest difficulties to overcome in bringing the "art preservative of all arts" to its present degree of perfection was to secure an ink properly adapted to the purpose. Before the days of steam power printing was done entirely by hand, these difficulties were not so great, but still they were felt to a certain degree, but as the world moved on the people moved with it and the old hand-press which could turn out a few papers per day became too slow for the age, and the introduction of machinery to do the work more rapidly as well as a lighter and cheaper article of paper necessitated a better preparation of printing ink, which in such a vast amount of labor, time and money have been expended. It was not only a better quality that was required but a cheaper article, and it has been reserved for Pittsburgh capital, labor and enterprise to accomplish both these objects.

The Diamond Ink Company of this city are now manufacturing an ink under a process and of a materials different from those formerly used to some extent, which is not only superior in many respects to that manufactured by the old method, but much cheaper. This process is the result of experiments extending over a period of two years, and the result of the expenditure of several thousand dollars. The manufacture used in the manufacture of printing ink prior to this discovery were linseed oil, rosin, lampblack and a few other ingredients, most of which are used in the new process, and the objections to the ink thus produced were, that it was too expensive, objectionable to work on account of its high temperature, being liable to become thick and gummy in warm weather, and to dry too quick in a high temperature. In order to make a cheaper article the manufacturers resorted to the use of rosin oil in connection with the linseed, decreasing the quantity of the latter and increasing the former, as it was much the cheaper article. This only increased the second difficulty, as it was the rosin in the oil that was so sensitive to the changes of temperature. Another objection was the want of uniformity in the ink. The process of manufacture is somewhat complicated, but a few facts connected with it will enable the reader to more readily understand the objections urged and the reasons for them. The direct ingredients used in the manufacture of ink by either process are rosin, lampblack and linseed oil. The principal objections referred too, arise from the varnish which, in the old process, is composed of linseed oil, rosin and soap. The oil is boiled to about 600 degrees fahrenheit, when the vapor arising from it is ignited and burned. The soap is then added to the original quantity, in order to give it the proper consistency, and as oils differ in gravity, it is next to impossible to obtain that uniformity so requisite to the production of a good article of ink. When the oils have been reduced, the rosin and other articles are added to make varnish. This varnish is then mixed with the lamp black, and the mixture passed through a mill so as to pulverise all the particles in the lamp black, and thoroughly amalgamate them.

Having briefly stated the old process and the objections urged against the ink produced by it, we will endeavor to give a brief description of the new process and the advantages claimed therefor.

As we stated in the beginning the process under which the Diamond Ink Company are now manufacturing printing ink, as well as the company itself, is the result of experiment, which it will be necessary to go more into detail before clearly setting it forth. A new grade of quality of sulphuric acid is used. This acid is of greater purity and is also much heavier than the latter settles to the bottom, carrying with it the heavier impurities of the oil. The oil is then subjected to the action of the acid, a sort of residium tar, entirely free, however, from paraphine, but containing all the valuable properties of linseed oil, is also obtained. This residium was considered worthless, and was thrown into the Allegheny river, but now to the regret to say, still continued by many of the refiners, as it is not only a waste of valuable property, but a nuisance we can see no excuse for disagreeable as well as unwholesome matter. The sulphuric acid is neutralized by the application of caustic soda. The oil boiling Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by R. P. McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. W

FOR SALE—A S. CATERON & CO'S Steam Pumps, suitable for any purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, which places them at the head of the list for years, and which have resulted in the production of an excellent and cheap article of printing ink, of such properties as to render it worthless for market, away as worthless, formed the entire basis.

This ink, like the other described, is made of varnish and lampblack, but the varnish and the lampblack are both made from the tar or residium before referred to. The lighter substance in the tar is separated from the heavier by a process of distillation, and the former then boiled into linseed oil, while the latter is passed through another process of distillation by mixing with it a certain per centage of caustic soda, which separates the tar from the resinous matter. The latter is then boiled to about the same extent, which is not only superior in many respects to that manufactured by the old method, but much cheaper. This process is the result of experiments extending over a period of two years, and the result of the expenditure of several thousand dollars. The manufacture used in the manufacture of printing ink prior to this discovery were linseed oil, rosin, lampblack and a few other ingredients, most of which are used in the new process, and the objections to the ink thus produced were, that it was too expensive, objectionable to work on account of its high temperature, being liable to become thick and gummy in warm weather, and to dry too quick in a high temperature. In order to make a cheaper article the manufacturers resorted to the use of rosin oil in connection with the linseed, decreasing the quantity of the latter and increasing the former, as it was much the cheaper article. This only increased the second difficulty, as it was the rosin in the oil that was so sensitive to the changes of temperature. Another objection was the want of uniformity in the ink. The process of manufacture is somewhat complicated, but a few facts connected with it will enable the reader to more readily understand the objections urged and the reasons for them. The direct ingredients used in the manufacture of ink by either process are rosin, lampblack and linseed oil. The principal objections referred too, arise from the varnish which, in the old process, is composed of linseed oil, rosin and soap. The oil is boiled to about 600 degrees fahrenheit, when the vapor arising from it is ignited and burned. The soap is then added to the original quantity, in order to give it the proper consistency, and as oils differ in gravity, it is next to impossible to obtain that uniformity so requisite to the production of a good article of ink. When the oils have been reduced, the rosin and other articles are added to make varnish. This varnish is then mixed with the lamp black, and the mixture passed through a mill so as to pulverise all the particles in the lamp black, and thoroughly amalgamate them.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1872.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has issued instructions under the new law, whereby tug boats will be allowed to carry one hundred and fifty pounds of steam.

PROBABLY not less than seven millions of bushels of coal will leave to-day for the lower market, besides a large amount of general freight which the present stage of water of water will let out. Our landings presented a very busy appearance yesterday.

THE scientific testimony in the WHARTON case, which is of the highest importance not only to the accused person but to the scientific world, has been already made to embrace the celebrated SCHOEPPE case in our own State. It was Prof. AIKEN who made the analyses in that case; and considering that it decided the jury on the verdict of guilty, the discredit which has been thrown over that gentleman's attainments and the impeachment of his analyses in the WHARTON case, produce a decidedly interesting state of things. It would seem that the defense in the WHARTON case is making considerable headway.

NO ONE not a chronic liar, if he has read the COMMERCIAL at all, will say that we have ever advocated prohibition regarding the license question. Our position, often stated, has always been the reverse, we having no faith in the prohibitory principle, here or anywhere. With some persons falsehood is preferred to truth. Regarding the new License Law, which has been prepared after free consultation of persons interested as dealers and manufacturers, we have no decided opinion, and gave an outline of the proposed law for the information of the public. The subject is worthy of attention, and we believe that the authors of the bill have had an eye solely to the public good.

CONTRARY to what has been supposed and public opinion also, we believe, the President is not disposed to change the Cuban policy of the administration, but will adhere to that of non-interference. If anything is done, therefore, Congress must take the initiative, which there is some reason for supposing it will do—unless Spain alters its policy most decidedly—on reassembling, by recommending that the President remonstrate against the ferocious policy recently inaugurated, and the general inhuman manner of prosecuting the war against the revolutionists. In this connection the retiring of Mr. FISH from the State Department is again reported. His ideas are extremely conservative and prevail in the administration, so far as foreign affairs are concerned.

THE degree of "alarm" with which, according to the opposition press, the administration regards the proposed investigation of the general order business in connection with the New York Custom-house, may be inferred from the statement of Colonel STOCKING, a partner of LEET, that no matter how rigid and searching the examination may be, nothing will be shown connecting General Porter or any of the President's official household with a share of the profits resulting from the general business. This is exactly what the honest people of the country look for. It is probable, however, that the present system will be broken up. Indeed, it is said that the President has already advised the issue of an order restoring the conduct of the business to its foomer manner, as soon as the investigation ordered by the Senate is completed.

IT is manifest that there is to be a grand descent upon Congress this winter by the legion of land grabbers and monopolists at Washington. The Kansas subsidy railroads are fighting for more land before the Department of the Interior, and on a single day (the 13th of December), four bills were introduced into the House of Representatives, each having for its object the obtaining of a fat slice of the national domain. We observe also that a Representative from Iowa has introduced a bill to set apart ten million acres of public land for the purpose of maintaining a National University, the plan and government of which are reserved for future legislation. This is probably the same project to which we some time ago referred as being on foot, although the number of acres proposed to be asked for in the original proposition was thirty millions. It is to be hoped that the scheme, and all others of its class, may be promptly defeated. There is no possible present need of an institution of the kind proposed, but there is every reason why the remaining portion of the public lands should be held in faithful and jealous trust for the actual wants of our rapidly increasing population.

THE New York *World* having reported the prominent colored politician, GEORGE T. DOWNING, as being the moving spirit of a combination said to exist among the negroes for the purpose of defeating the renomination of President GRANT, that intelligent person characterizes the statement as false, and adds that to the best of his knowledge and belief no such combination as is intimated exists among the colored people. There has been, he says, some slight dissatisfaction in the South, but his observations lead him to believe that the voters of his race throughout the country stand ready to render the President their warmest support; and that, while indorsement is not given to all his acts, yet in the matter of recognizing and respecting the rights of all men, without respect to color, the country has not had General GRANT's equal in the Presidential chair. Mr. DOWNING, therefore, prefers him, and thinks that his colored fellow-citizens prefer him, to all other candidates who can be elected. This is probable a pretty correct exhibit of the true position and views of those for whom Mr. DOWNING assumes to speak. He is a shrewd observer and a careful thinker, not given to enthusiasm or over-statement, and his judgment and representations may therefore be pretty confidently relied on.

THE terrible murder committed in Louisville a few days ago by a woman laboring under partial insanity from the habit of reading sensational papers and "yellow covered" literature, is made the occasion of a wide-spread demand on the part of the press for the adoption of measures of some kind calculated to restrain the circulation of the abominable publications which are now to be found exposed for sale on nearly every news stand throughout the country. Nor is there any question that this pernicious garbage, miscalled "literature," is a prominent agent in and excitement to the commission of crime. The recent action of the authorities of the city of Syracuse, in indicting and heavily fining the traffickers in this deadly poison, and that of the postal authorities of England in dealing with the question in the same prompt and rigorous manner, might well be imitated everywhere. The liberty of the press is one thing, the license of the bottomless pit is quite another. If the publishers of these shameful and harmful productions cannot be brought to justice, the booksellers certainly can, for the people have the same right to protect themselves from a moral pestilence that they have from a physical one. And still these publications are not worse in their influence than papers of the *Morning Sexer* and *Evening Cesspool* order.

THE ecclesiastical controversy between the Roman Catholic bishop of Scranton, and Father STACK, a priest of his diocese, to the civil aspect of which we referred a day or two ago, is attracting attention all over the country, by reason of the gravity of the question involved, and the prospect that the protest of Father STACK against the arbitrary exercise of power by the bishops of the Catholic Church in this country, will prove to be the entering wedge of a movement destined to bring that Church, in its usages and discipline, into conformity with the requirements of modern civilization. It has hitherto been claimed that the Catholic Church in this country is purely a missionary establishment, and as such is not subject to the canon law of the Church as established in Catholic countries, but that the power of the bishop over his priesthood is absolute, carrying with it the right to remove without filing charges or giving a hearing. This was the position assumed by Bishop O'HARA in his motion to dissolve the injunction granted against him. On the other hand it is maintained that Roman Catholic Churches in the United States, within fixed dioceses and under the jurisdiction of bishops having fixed sees, are canonical and not missionary churches, and are to be governed by the universal law of the Roman Catholic Church, and that no priest within such fixed bishopric can be removed except after trial and condemnation, as provided for by the canon law. It is also held that the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is, in the sense of the law, a voluntary association, the same as any other church; that a priest loses no right of citizenship by his reception of holy orders in the Church; and that therefore the removal of Father STACK as an officer of a voluntary association, without accusation or trial, is an invasion of his civil rights as a citizen. The case comes up for decision to-day, the bishop being required to show cause why he should not reinstate the suspended priest in his pastorate. Great interest is said to be taken in the matter, especially by Catholics, and it is reported that an avalanche of letters is pouring in upon Father STACK from all parts of the country, bracing him up in the position he has assumed. The general impression is that the Court will issue a mandatory process requiring the bishop to observe the canon law of his Church.

THE FEE BILL.

The accounts of Prothonotary Ross have been audited by B. F. KENNEDY, Esq., on behalf of the State. The new fee bill went into effect, July 1, 1871, and this audit includes five months, ending December 1st—that being the close of the fiscal year for the State. The affairs of the Prothonotary's office are thus summarized:

Tax on 9,316 writs, 50 per cent.	$1,158 00
Tax on 308 appeals, 25 per cent.	77 00
	$1,235 00
Less 3 per cent. commission	37 05
Due State on writs	$1,197 95
Aggregate amount of fees received from July 1 to December 1, 1871	$8,785 41
Deduct 5-12 of $1,500 salary	625 00
	$6,160 41
Deduct 10 per cent. of excess	5,083 25
Due State on fees	$1,080 21
Due State on writs as above	1,197 95
Total amount due State	$4,278 10
Amount in Controller's hands	1,712 06
	$2,566 10

The salary allowed by law to the Prothonotary is $5,000 per year, provided that the fees are sufficient to meet this amount, and if insufficient then he shall receive only such proportion of his salary as shall be equal to the aggregate of the fees earned, after paying clerk hire, fees in the State, etc. The Controller has thus far paid the Prothonotary at the rate of $5,000 per year, or $2,083 20 for the five months. It thus appears that the county stands indebted to the State in the amount of $2,566 10, and that the office as at present managed will not pay the salary.

When the fee bill was drawn, it was not contemplated that the earnings of any of the offices would fall so low as to render it necessary to infringe upon the salary. On the other hand, the calculation was that a handsome surplus would remain after paying all expenses. But so far as the Prothonotary's office is concerned, the calculation does not hold out. The solution of the difficulty, however, is an easy one. When the new fee bill was before the Legislature, the policy of abolishing the State tax on writs, and the tax on fees was discussed, and was known to be favored by the Auditor General. Since the experience of the past five months has demonstrated that the fees are not high enough for that purpose, the whole difficulty can be remedied by simply abolishing the State tax of fifty per cent. on all fees in excess of $1,500, which county officers have heretofore been and are still required to pay. The tax on writs and appeals might remain, if thought desirable, and be paid into the county treasury. The County Controller, Mr. LAMBERT, suggests this as a proper and easy remedy for the present difficulty. The repeal of the tax on fees would be sufficient in itself to meet the case of the Prothonotary, but there would be no objection to repealing also the tax on writs and appeals, which would result in a saving to suitors. The figures in the Auditor General's office show that it costs about as much to collect this tax, throughout the State, as it comes to. A large proportion of the counties make no return under it, while others return but very small amounts. Allegheny county, in 1870, paid about $7,000, out of $10,000 received from the State.

The County Controller will communicate to the members of the Allegheny delegation in the Legislature, the facts as above recited, and suggest a modification of the fee bill as indicated. The new bill works well in other respects, and will result in saving large sums annually to the tax-payers. No countenance whatever should be given to the clamor for its repeal, which has been raised by one of the city papers. The duty of the Legislature is to correct whatever mistakes have been made; and the duty and interest of the people of this county are to adhere rigidly to the principle of making all the county offices salaried as nearly as possible. It would be strange, indeed, if so radical a change could be effected without making a single mistake. We have the declarations of Mr. LAMBERT that the bill, with a few slight amendments, will work well, and save thousands of dollars annually to the people. Only those who are perversely wrong-headed will question his judgment, as he has become thoroughly familiar with its workings during the past six months.

The COMMERCIAL was an early and earnest advocate of the salary system, and the cutting off of all fees to public officers. If it had taken any part whatever in framing the present fee bill, it would not shirk the responsibility. We should be proud of the distinction. The imperfections of the bill are not near so great or numerous as certain interested individuals would have the public believe; but were they ever so great or numerous, the responsibility would not rest with us. We contended for the application of a principle—a principle demanded by the public in terms so emphatic as to cause the Regular as well as the Reform Republican County Convention of 1870 to make it a part of their platforms, and to demand the pledges of their candidates to give it legal force and effect. But one or two amendments, as has been shown, will make the bill, in every respect work satisfactorily, and it is only necessary for the Legislature to adopt the suggestion of our worthy Controller, and repeal the tax on offices or writs, or both, as may seem just. In this they will no doubt have the aid and co-operation of Auditor General HARTRANFT, and other State officers. Under no circumstances would the question of repealing so valuable and economical a law be entertained for a single moment. Next year all the important county offices will fall under the provisions of the bill, and by that time it can be perfectly adapted to all, and made to insure largely to the benefit of the people.

DEGRADATION OF LAW IN FRANCE

Count VON ARNIM's absence from M. THIERS' "reception" on the first instant, may be sufficiently accounted for by the reason to which the telegraph ascribes the fact, viz: that he had not yet presented his credentials as Ambassador of Germany, and therefore could not appear among the diplomatic corps on so formal an occasion. Where the Ambassador concerned happens to be both a German and a nobleman, Punctilio may reasonably be presumed to play no insignificant part. At the same time, even at the risk of indulging the quidnunc's foible of magnifying a molehill into a mountain, one cannot but suspect that just now the feelings with which German and French statesmen regard each other, are such as to render New Year congratulations rather difficult. With the TONNELET affair in lively remembrance, Count ARNIM may have been glad of any pretext for avoiding the necessity of employing even those ceremonial phrases which, however empty, might still seem to imply too much. Though the act of assassination was committed so long ago as the 5th of November, and the assassin was tried and acquitted before the end of the same month, the exasperation produced in Germany by the event has been much enhanced by the manner in which the crime and acquittal of TONNELET on the one hand and the German measures of retaliation on the other, have been treated by the French press and people. In fact, the effect of the incidents in widening the breach between the two nations has been so much greater than any one could have anticipated, and their still possible consequences may be so important, that the historical interest of the subject seems to justify us in giving some details concerning them. A French workman named TONNELET, a varnisher by trade, and a soldier during the war, out on a party of pleasure with some companions, swore that he would kill the first Prussian that he met. From the fact that the time was early in the day, it is inferred that the man was not drunk. He even offered to bet that he would kill his Prussian before re-entering Paris. In the evening when the party were returning to the city, they encountered a German soldier, whom TONNELET at once accosted and asked if he was a Prussian? To the questions the man replied in bad French that "he was a Saxon, not a Frenchman," but the words were hardly uttered, when he was stabbed to the heart by the questioner, and fell dead. When the case came on for trial at the Criminal Court of the Seine, the scene, as reported by Germans present, was such as fully to justify all the harsh things lately said, not only by Germans and other foreigners, but by prominent French lawyers about the French bar and the administration of justice in France. TONNELET, cool and confident, behaved as if he thought himself a hero, and he was treated as such by the Court. French politeness was exaggerated in the phraseology in which he was examined, and when he transmuted the threat to which the witnesses testified into a general expression of hatred for the Prussians, the presiding judge commended the sentiment as most worthy and patriotic. Though His Honor yielded to decorum so far as to condemn the conduct of the accused, it was easy to see that he deeply regretted the necessity of having even officially to dissent from the prevailing opinion as to the merits of the case. However, after all he imposed no great restraint upon his feelings as a patriotic Frenchman, as he declared that "there is an abyss (*abime*) between national hatred and common murder." That for the benefit of the culprit the judge made this distinction is attested by the journal *Liberte*, and there seems little doubt that he used a good deal of the other disreputable language reported by German witnesses. At any rate, the jury had no difficulty in agreeing on a verdict of acquittal, and TONNELET left the court to be treated as a hero of the first magnitude, not only by the rabble but by a portion of the population from whom better things were to be looked for. Even leading newspapers, while regretting and condemning TONNELET's act, hardly try to conceal their belief that it was rather a blunder than a crime, and manifestly regard the distinction quoted above from the judge's remarks on the case, as a distinction founded in reason and justice. Naturally a profound impression was produced in Germany by the trial and acquittal. The whole extent of French territory occupied by the German troops was placed under martial law—and in another decree of December 21, BISMARCK threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces in case fugitive assassins shall not in future be given up for punishment by the German courts. However severe such measures may be, it seems impossible even for those who most sympathize, or most desire to sympathize with France in her humiliated and difficult position, to deny that they appear fully warranted by the character of the opposition against which they are directed. No matter how cruel or barbarous the German mode of warfare may have been, or what excesses may have marked the German occupation of the country, the French by degrading the venerable forms of law to the sanction of assassination, cut themselves off from the sympathies of civilized people. Indeed, the whole affair seems to imply a degree of moral decadence in France more deplorable and discouraging than the prostration of military power indicated by the German conquest and occupation.

Hon. John Allison for Governor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I like your way of giving the use of your columns to the friends of different public men to name them and their qualifications as candidates for office.

The people of Pennsylvania will soon be called to place two of her citizens in two important official positions, the one immediately by their votes, the other representatively by the Legislature—the governorship of the Commonwealth and the Senatorship of the United States. For the first Col. Jordon, Gen. Hartranft, Gen. White and Mr. Ketchum have been spoken of—all good men and true Republicans. For the second no names have as yet been prominently brought forth. I am proud as a Pennsylvanian to know that we have a score of men in the State who are fit for either of these positions, but the names I published so that the popular will may be gathered by the time the nominating convention will meet.

In addition to those already mentioned we have another citizen who must pass in review before the people as eminently fit to serve the State either as Governor or United States Senator. That man is John Allison, the present Register of the United States Treasury.

Just in the prime of life, with none of the rashness of youth on the one side, nor the timorousness of age on the other; with a record for ability and integrity in all the offices he has filled, unassailable, and unimpeachable; with a private character of unsullied purity in all the relations of life; and withal, a modest man who has no talent for blowing his own trumpet, John Allison stands, and the fair-minded citizens well qualified for any office the people of Pennsylvania may ask him to fill.

I hold that in our republican form of government a political man, if he be such as I describe him, in office, has a right to feel that, in accepting it at the hands of the people, he *confers* as much honor as he *receives*. Every constituency, if they have an able and a good man in their service, should take this view of the case. It would correspond finely with the spirit of the civil service reform which President Grant is about to inaugurate, and give currency to the important idea that guarded against, or there is no *duty* which the citizen owes when called upon, and not a mere method of making money.

After an acquaintance of thirty years with Mr. Allison, I think that either the position of United States Senator or as Governor of the State the people would feel that their choice of him for the position would reflect credit for sagacity on themselves as well as honor upon him. RUSTICUS.

THE law-making season is now upon us: The Legislatures of the States of Ohio and Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Kansas assemble this week. In New York the public needs which have grown out of the Tammany and Erie rings and rascalities, together with the new city charter, will probably form the chief subjects of legislation. Our own Legislature, or rather the Senate, is virtually in the condition of a dead-lock, and but little legislative progress is likely to be made until the vacancy in the Fourth District is filled. The Ohio Senatorship seems to be the chief matter of present interest with the Legislature of that State. Maine is excited over the extortionate local fares said to be charged on her railways, and proposes to deal with the question through her representatives. The Old Bay State is again exercised by the liquor problem. It is claimed that under the operation of the license laws the liquor traffic is regaining what it had lost, and further legislation will again be called for. Maryland and Kansas have no special issues or measures demanding attention, that we are aware of. It is probable that the experience of the past year will give a considerable impulse to reform in all these bodies, and that jobbery, venality and general corruption will prevail to a much less degree than during former sessions.

HOW SHALL reformatory influences be exerted on persons who, although convicted of misdemeanors and minor crimes, are yet more unfortunate than vicious, and whose need is training rather than punishment? This question is designed to be answered by an institution now in progress at Warsaw, New York, to which persons of this class are to be sentenced as a substitute for jail, who will be sentenced to imprisonment as at present, but delivered over to the managers of the reformatory, under suspension of sentence, provided they are to be well fed, provided with work, and trained to steady industry during their term. They are not to be locked up, nor are any unusual restrictions placed upon them, the punishment of ruining away being the committal of the offender, when caught, to the State prison, there to serve out his original sentence. Governor Seymour is at the head of the movement, which numbers among its first patrons and supporters some of the most distinguished philanthropists in the State of New York. The *Tribune*, which cordially indorses the plan, says that it includes alternate shop and farm work, so as to secure air and exercise for all. The progress of the experiment will be watched with considerable sympathy by persons interested in the subject of prison reform.

It is reported that the plan of minority or proportional representation which is proposed in the municipal charter drafted by the New York Committee of Seventy, will likely receive the sanction of the Legislature. Two of England's greatest philosophers—John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hare—have expressed themselves warmly in favor of the plan, the latter having been by the English School Board we some time ago mentioned, and which Mr. Hare states is generally conceded to be a vast improvement on the majority system. Senator Buckalew of his State also writes concerning the operation of the cumulative system, that in his county (Columbia) it has reduced the expenses attending nominations fully two-thirds, and rendered fraud well nigh impossible. Other persons who have given the subject of proportional representation much consideration and study also recommend the adoption of the proposed reform, not only as regards New York city, but all municipalities, irrespective of the political parties by which they may be governed.

THE Republican State Convention of New Hampshire assembles to-day. There are four candidates for the nomination for Governor, all of whom are excellent men, so that on whomsoever the choice of the Convention may fall, it will not go far astray. When the work of the Convention is over the campaign will open at once, all the other parties—Democratic, Temperance and Labor Reformers—having already their candidates selected. It is said that very little enthusiasm exists in the Democratic ranks, and that the party does not expect to poll as large a vote as last year. The Republican managers are reported to have determined to conduct the campaign in a lively and vigorous manner, and while it is possible that, on account of the number of candidates, an election of Governor by the people will be prevented, it is set down as absolutely certain that the Republican ticket, for which

duty which the citizen owes when called upon, and will insure the ultimate election of the Republican nominee. Our friends in that State have evidently determined to profit by and atone for the mistakes and apathy of last year.

COL. FORNEY's "Anecdotes of Public Men," in the Philadelphia *Press*, are about the most entertaining reading of the kind of the period. We conclude that the author intends to throw these contributions into a volume. Should he do so the publishers would issue a salable book, of itself a rare thing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The American Consul at Yokohama, in his annual report, states the total number of vessels entering that port for the year ending last September was 337, of these 159 were steamers. These vessels represent a gross tonnage of 86,112 tons, divided as follows: American, 350,626 tons; English, 93,384; other countries, 42,812. Of the American tonnage 56,136 tons were from the United States, the rest from coast and china ports. The total number of vessels cleared from the port of Yokahama is 406, with a total tonnage of 395,539. Of this amount 248,732 was in American vessels, 72,648 in British and 74,159 in vessels of other countries. Of the American tonnage 57,912 were for the United States. Of these vessels the Japanese Custom Houses have collected the following tonnage dues: Entrance fees ($15), $5,886; clearance fees ($7), $5,842.

A wild goose was shot at Cedar Lake, in the body of which the head of an Indian arrow was found just back and under the wings, the ends projecting on either side. The arrow head is of bone, six and a half inches in length, with five sloping notches cut on one side, is quite sharp at the point, while the other end has nearly the shape of the prow of an Indian canoe. The wound caused by the arrow head had entirely healed, and it was finely imbedded in the goose.

The statistics of the Episcopal Church for the past year are as follows: Bishops, 54; clergy, 2,898; baptisms, 38,468; confirmations, 24,124; communicants, 224,958; marriages, 9,09; burials, 26,791; candidates for orders, 412; ordinations—deacons 124; presbyters, 116; Sunday school teachers, 24,494; scholars, 229,000; contributions, $5,344,574.

The New York *Herald* states that the report of the health officer of Philadelphia shows the small-pox to be raging in that city. It says: From five in the month of July the deaths this month reach the enormous aggregate of one thousand and ninety-four.

The police force of Philadelphia consists, when full, of about 800 men; of the number 498 are native-born citizens of the United States; 246 were born in Ireland; 229 were honorably discharged soldiers of the war, and 54 were similarly discharged from the navy; 3 had attained the rank of general in the army; 5 that of major; 12 that of captain; 14 that of sergeant, and 11 that of lieutenant.

The Methodist Episcopal Church for the year just closed, reports the entire membership at 1,229,249, and probationers 189,875, being an increase of members of 16,141, and a decrease of probations of 4,163.

The following figures show the extent of the import and export trade of Yokohama. The total imports amount to $29,231,087, upon which duties have been collected to the amount of $457,096. The principal articles of import have been raw cotton, cotton and woolen goods, shirtings, blankets and sugar. The total value of exports from this port footsup to $25,795,660, upon which duties have been collected to the amount of $387,402. Of exports the principal articles have been: Raw silk, 1,287,661 pounds, representing a value of about $7,250,000; silkworms' eggs, sheets 1,426,137, valued at $3,000,000, and 2,255,225 kinds of tea, at a gross valuation of $4,250,000. Of the other exports the principal have been seaweed, shark skins, copper, brass, drugs and curios.

The New York Board of Health report of vital statistics, in that city, for the past year, show some interesting facts. In the month of July we find the largest number of deaths, 3,013. November appears to have been the healthiest month of the year, only 1,834 deaths are recorded. December is the most prolific month, having 1,949 children. April comes to have been the unprodoctive month, as it has the least number of births, 1,529. The favorite month was September; in it 991 marriages took place, while cold, blustering March was disgraced by Hymen as much as possible, only 526 couple having married. Twins appear to have been blessed with triplets, while one hundred and fifty-one women had twins.

A divorce suit between parties residing near Bennington, Vermont, was last week put over until the next term of the Court. As there is a lady and young man in peculiar circumstances, as they expected the divorce would be granted, and had arranged to be married on New Year's Day. The parties had even purchased their bridal outfit.

In Siberia, during the winter, milk is bought and sold in a frozen state, and can be carried for a long period in a simple bag. When required for use the requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet or sheath-knife and thawed as needed.

An enterprising New Englander is running a high pressure steamboat on the river Ganges.

A Florida hen is achieving fame by laying eggs two inches in diameter and nearly eight inches long; at least, so a local reporter says.

A Kentucky woman who was deaf and dumb when she was married has recently given birth to a child, and can now both hear and speak. The child, however, is deaf and dumb.

Milwaukee may feel a just pride in the fact that the fame of her lager beer has extended to Japan, as evidenced by an order that has been received in that city from the government at Yeddo, for a quantity of agricultural machinery.

During last week there was received at Chicago, 19,664 barrels of flour, 56,106 bushels of wheat; 637,286 bushels of corn; 132,837 bushels of oats; 11,141 bushels of rye, and 41,843 bushels of barley.

During the past year there has been in operation in Philadelphia a "Women's Exchange," which provides employment and homes for young women. Many young girls have been rescued from ruin by this association. Much good has also been accomplished in the city during the same period by a society of similar character. Every large city ought to have them.

A joint committee of the London bar has recommended that hereafter no student shall be called to the English bar unless he has passed an examination and obtained a certificate of fitness from the Council of Legal Education. If this recommendation prevails, the old, pleasant fashion of eating one's way to the bar will be totally interfered with.

Under the laws of Alabama the State Board of Education possesses legislative authority. At a recent meeting the Board provided that the sums of the late General Albert Pike, who, it will be remembered, was lately killed in a drunken rencontre at Knoxville, Tennessee, should be admitted to the State University, and educated free of charge either of tuition, board, books, fuel or lights.

Immense mines of borax have recently been discovered in Nevada. The deposits have been located, surveyed and thoroughly tested, and extend over an area of several thousand acres, and in large bodies of considerable size. The mineral (borate of lime) is found principally in layers from two to five inches thick, alternating with layers of salt, and incrusting from one inch to two feet below the surface. It is also found in the shape of balls, three or four inches in diameter, scattered about the salt deposit. There is believed to be enough of this mineral in that State to supply the world for a century to come.

Serious family and political differences are said to exist between the Czar Alexander of Russia, and his eldest son, the hereditary Grand Duke. The private circles in Russia are ringing with the language of his mother and wife—while the Grand Duke, who is the leader of the Nation l or Old Russian party, the basis of which is antipathy to all foreigners—converses only in Russian, and will have no one to address him in a foreign language, unless it be a foreigner. In pursuance of his rigid Russianism, the Grand Duke discards all those foreign customs which have heretofore been prevalent at the Court of St. Petersburg. The consequence is, that the breach between him and his Imperial father is constantly widening, and the Czar, it is reported, declares that he will disinherit and disown him, but that his brother Constantine should be Emperor after him.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of China is contemplating marriage, and has imported a pair of elephants to assist at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongchon and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal trousseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. When the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of pearls.

The Queen of Holland is traveling in Italy, on a learned tour, she being one of the first scholars of the age, and she travels as the Countess Van Beuren, that being one of the titles possessed by the House of Orange.

Gen. J. S. Negley was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Howe, bishop elect of the Episcopal diocese of central Pennsylvania, states that there are two counties in Pennsylva nia in which there are no churches of any denomination.

Wachtel, the new tenor, said to be sixty, is a very tolerable tenor of forty. He owns a fine estate near Weisbaden, on the Rhine, and affects horses.

Miss Nellie Wharton is thus described: Stepping upon the slightly raised dais she seated herself and turned her face to the full gaze of the crowd that filled the room almost to overflowing. It was a face the remembrance of which will long float in the memory of those who saw it. It presented to the county fair a bright, joyous, radiantly beautiful face; but the long, weary months of watching and nursing the brave husband in the gloom and chill damp of the cell has told fearfully upon it. There are traces of great suffering and fear, of mental and physical agony, imprinted there, perhaps never more to be removed. The cheeks are sunken, the eyes strangely and like tremulous, and also preserved, and the appearance of one just risen from a very sick bed. It is almost impossible to describe that sad face.

Mr. Tom Goodwin, who for many years was attached to the old Park Theatre, tells a good anecdote referring to the late Mr. Hackett. He had been playing *Rip Van Winkle, Col. Wildfire* and other characters, with much success, when suddenly he took the town by storm with his wonderful impersonation of *Falstaff*. Emmet used by his remarkable success he was tempted to try his fortunes in tragedy, and at length essayed the part of such a character than *Hamlet*. On one occasion he was playing this part to a very full house on the evening of St. Patrick's day. In the "play scene" in the third act the wind instruments go behind the scenes and play a march to bring on the King, Queen and courtiers. Paul Christian, the clarionett player, was a true Irish lad, fair for the royal party, accordingly he appealed to Noids, the horn-player, who for a bit of mischief, suggested "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Paul was delighted at the idea, and the cue being given he set to time in briskly striking up the well known tioned air, in which "the gods" (there was an upper gallery then) most heartily joined. The Royal party was convulsed. Hackett was in a fearful rage, and this too solid flesh did nearly dissolve," for he was a stout Hamlet.

Among the amusements of the inhabitants of Yokohama are two yearly race meetings, spring and fall, both of which last three days. A correspondent writes that these races have recently lost their charm. What was formerly kept up merely as a means of enjoyment and recreation has now degenerated into nothing else than a gambling "ring," and, although the race club is terribly exclusive, none but members of clubs being allowed to join, and only "gentleman riders" being allowed to mount a horse, tricks are resorted to here that would make a professional jockey blush. Time was when a race being made, and the entries complete, the public were secure that all horses entered would run, and that the best horse would win, so that those who bet a little money just to have a little excitement were satisfied even if they lost. But no such confidence is given to the outside public now. The stable owners have not the slightest hesitation in scratching their horse entered in one race and bargaining beforehand on the events of the day.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan, which recurred on the fourth instant, was celebrated as a holiday throughout Japan. Salutes were fired from all the foreign vessels, which disgraced all their taunting the native towns were illuminated and the Mikado gave a dinner to the Minister, and the Governors did the same to the foreign Consuls. After dinner speeches were made by some Japanese officials, a fact which is noted by a journal at Yokohama as another evidence of the rapid advancement of the Japanese along the line of western civilization.

THE FREEMASONS.

Installation of Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania—Appointments for 1872.

At the annual Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful Lodge of A. Y. Masons for Pennsylvania, held at the Masonic Hall, South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, December 27, A. D., 1871, A. L., 5871, the following persons who had been previously elected for the ensuing year were severally installed in their respect ve positions, to wit:

M. W. Grand Master—Brother George W. Woolford.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—Brother Lemuel Gregins, of Pittsburgh.

R. W. Senior Grand Warden—Brother Cassius M. Brown, of Harrisburg.

R. W. Junior Grand Warden—Brother Joseph Sandberg.

R. W. Grand Treasurer—Brother Moses N. Jones.

R. W. Grand Secretary—Brother John W. Tate.

The M. W. Grand Master was pleased to announce the following appointments for the ensuing Masonic year:

District Deputy Grand Masters: Brother Benjamin B. Fields, for the counties of Chester and Delaware; Brother James T. Robinson, for the counties of Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Wyoming and Bradford; Brother Wm. Johnson, for the counties of Wayne and Susquehanna; Brother James L. Smallwood, for the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, York and Lancaster; Brother Samuel Mesnon, for the counties of Center, Mifflin and Blair; Brother Jeremiah Granderson, for the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Crawford, Venango, Lawrence and Erie; Brother J Benjamin Jeffry, for the district of Louisiana; Brother Joseph A. Davis, for the district of Ohio.

Grand Chaplains—Brothers William J. Alston, William G. Cooper, James Frisby, and Isaac Foster.

Grand Lecturer's—Brothers Clarkson, Pleasants, Ralph G. Ginnore, and Francis Wood.

Grand Marshal—Brother James Augustus.

Grand Master of Ceremonies—Brother Jonathan Davis.

Grand Sword Bearer—Brother William H. Thompson.

Senior Grand Deacon—Brother Henry Clark.

Junior Grand Deacon—Brother Jesse M. Reed.

Senior Grand Steward—Brother Jas Willis.

Junior Grand Steward—Brother Charles H. Edwards.

Grand Pursuivant—Brother Wm. H. Thomas.

Grand Organists—Brothers Hans Shadd and Daniel Parvis.

Grand Tyler—Brother Wm. A. Gales.

Assistant Grand Secretary—Wm. H. Miller.

Committee on Correspondence—Brothers Jonathan Davis, M. D., Alfred S. Cassey, and J. Fields Needham.

Committee on Finance—Brothers Theo. Young, John t. White and E. C. Howard.

Committee on Charity—Brothers Sanderland Fortune, Joseph C. Robinson and James P. Osborn.

Committee on By-Laws—Brothers Alfred S. Cassey, George R. Hart and Geo. W. Roper.

Committee on Appeals—Brothers John G. Dutton, Dennis Green and Luke White.

Committee on Landmarks—Brothers P. G. Masters Wm. H. Riley, Samuel Van Brakle, Hans Shadd, Jonathan Davis, M. D., Ralph G. Gilmore, Wm. Cooper and P. D. G. M. Francisco R. Brolasquelo.

Boston's Big Jubilee.

Boston is already getting ready for the construction of her mammoth building for the World's Jubilee of next summer. The ground plan of the building will be a parallelogram 922½ feet in length, by 472½ feet in width, measuring 347,506 feet square in area, or a trifle less than eight acres, being 322 feet longer and 122 feet wider than the Coliseum of 1869, and containing more than double the area of that immense structure. Throughout the space, not a single post, pillar, or support of any kind will obstruct the view from end to end. The four principal entrances, in the centres of the sides and ends, will be furnished with the names of the four great cities, and be appropriately decorated with flags, national emblems, etc., etc. Above each will rise an elegant pavilion 120 feet high, while similar pavilions, of less height, will be built at each of the four corners of the structure, giving an beauty and symmetry to the whole. Besides the four main principal entrances named, there will be six on each side four, and on each end two, minor entrances appropriately decorated. Each of these will be surmounted by a tower sixty-eight feet in height. A "music," sixteen feet high, will run the entire length of the roof, affording ample ventilation. At each end will rise a splendid tower 316 feet high, while the central tower will reach the enormous height of 240 feet, from the summit of which will float the banner of universal peace above the standards of all the nations of the earth. The GLEE and MUSIC capacity of the building will be about as follows, the figures given being rather below the numbers that could actually be accommodated: Audience, 83,000 chorus, 20,000; orchestra, 2,000; giving a total of over 100,000 persons gathered within and under one roof.

What the Northern Pacific is Doing.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, early in December, closed a contract with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of this city, for fifty first-class locomotives, which, with forty-eight already purchased, mostly from this great manufacturing establishment, makes nearly one hundred locomotives as one item of the purchases of the Northern Pacific in Pennsylvania. Over forty-four thousand tons of iron have also been purchased, and the money paid to Pennsylvania from manufactures, together with an immense amount of other material, such as passenger and freight cars, spikes, chains, switches, turntables, &c., &c. The aggregate sums up nearly two millions of dollars thus scattered among the workingmen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, within a space of eighteen months.

A few days ago while a party was at work dragging the rapid current of the river Detroit for the body of a drowned man, an Italian propounded and adopted the following method for discovering the whereabouts of the body: He got a loaf of bread, and, placing a quantity of mercury carefully in one end, threw the novel bone into the stream, while the druggists looked contemptuously on. He knew that the bread thus charged would stop on the spot where the body lay. The current carried the loaf down a few lightning. Detroit scarcely a dozen from the shore, and the spot where the men were at work dragging, till suddenly, to the surprise of all, the loaf stopped in mid-current, and spinning convulsively about, as vouched for by a number of lookers, absolutely stood in the face of the current, finally dashing down stream. Sure enough, when the druggists reached that spot the body was grappled.

That singular community, the Aztecs, have been heard from again: A letter from one of the Powell exploring expedition states that certain Aztec "picture writing" has been discovered on the walls near Uiptah, and that from there to the Gulf, traces of their ancient residence abound.

Warning Words.

The strength and nervous energy of the human body ought to be increased during the winter, for two reasons: In the first place, diseases of the most deadly character may be generated at this season, and secondly, it is of the utmost importance that during the cold winter months the system should be put in a condition to withstand the effects of the spring months, which itself a glorious thing, but of summer. It is therefore advisable, in fact essential, to tone, regulate and invigorate the digestive and secretive organs at this period of the year, and of all the stomachics and alteratives at present sold, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most powerful, the most harmless and the most agreeable. The temperance of water should be itself a glorious thing, but if it did not, unfortunately, bring with it a volume of chilling moisture and unwholesome winds, which have a bad effect on the skin and lungs. Those that are afflicted with dyspepsia and liver complaint will find the effect of a course of the Bitters is to give vigor and tone to the entire organization—the superficial muscles and nerves, as well as the internal viscera. A regular habit of body, a healthy and natural flow of bile, an active digestion, a good appetite

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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N. Holmes & Sons,

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We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EX CHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, WARREN, NEWTON FALLS, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the State of Ohio.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY, January 2, 1872.

The day following a holiday is usually one crowded with the business of two days, and to-day has been no exception to that rule. The clearing house business footed up enormously with the checks accumulated since Saturday.

The heavy rains of Saturday have broken up the rivers, and should the ice run out to-night we may expect to see a full fleet of coal barges off for the lower river. Though there is not yet sufficient water to let out coal-boats. Could we have twelve or fifteen feet of water for a week, with the weather warm enough to let the fleet reach its destination without interference from the ice, we could then have an easy market for the rest of the winter.

—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	72 75
Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil	0 01
M. & M. National Bank	90

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	110	110	110
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 6s	109½	109½	109¼

The January 2 5-20s are quoted ex-coupon.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	105
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	91
Central Pacific Railroad	101
Current Pacific	

—The Treasury programme for the present month will tend to strengthen gold, whilst weakening Government bonds. It provides for the sale of $1,000,000 gold on the second and fourth Thursdays, and for the purchase of $2,000,000 on the first and third Thursday. In this connection we hear on all sides that the Secretary ought to discontinue his gold sales, now that he is unable to release the currency taken in for the gold sold. The Secretary last year fell into the same blunder of intensifying the stringency during the closing days of the year. It will be remembered too that when the money market became easy, and the Treasury money was not wanted, he provided it out freely. His stubborn disregard for the interests of the mercantile community make him deservedly unpopular with that class. With ordinary foresight at the beginning of the month he would have sold no gold during December.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 2, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Canton	74	74	74	74		
Western Union Tele'h	71¾	71¾	71¾	71	71	71
Quicksilver			26			
Pacific Mail	33	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Adams Express	56		56		56¼	
Wells Fargo Express	56		56		56¼	
American Express	56		56		56¼	
United States Express						
Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾	96¾	96	96	96
New York Central scrip	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	24¾		24¾		24¾	
Reading	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Michigan Central				114		
Michigan Southern	94	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central	134					
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Chicago & Northwestern	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	93	93	93	93	93	93
St. Paul	37½	37½	37¾	37¾	38	37¾
Do. preferred	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wabash	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne			95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton		117		117		
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem			129			
Cumberland coal			109	109		
Tennessee State bonds	65¾					
Do. new	64¾					
South Carolina, July	31½					
South Carolina, April	31½					
Missouri sixes	90					

Gold carrying at 1-16 to ⅛.
Money per cent; gold and commissions.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	59
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	45¾
Catawissa preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	56¾

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 2, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been rather light, of cattle intended for sale here. In quality the offerings are about a fair average of those usually on sale. The number of buyers in attendance was about as usual, with a fair representation of country buyers. The market thus far has been firm and moderately active, country buyers taking most of the stock sold so far. As yet there has been no notable change from last week. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,700 lbs, $7 to $7 25; extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, steer, $6 to $6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 75 to $4 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of Hogs this week have been light. The market, under the influence of a better demand and light receipts is more active, with an advance of about ¼c. Prime assorted hogs are selling as high as 5c. The prospect at this time looks fair for the balance of the week. The following are the prices at which the different grades are selling: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 00; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 80@4 90; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 12@4 65; rough to common, $4 40.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week have been light. The market rules moderately active, with a fair demand for all offering. In quality those on sale are not so good as the offerings have been for some time. At this writing it looks as if the sheep market would rule steady for the week. Following are the prices at which the different grades are selling: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; good to prime, 86 to 90 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; fair to good, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 1 25 to 2 25.

Pork Packing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—The returns made by the pork packers to the Board of Trade at this point, give the total number of hogs slaughtered during the season just closed at 1,209,966 head.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, January 2, 1872.

REMARKS.—Since we last communicated with this reader the old year has been numbered with those of the past, and a new one has been ushered in. It is not our province to moralize upon the events of the outgone year, nor to speculate as to what shall come to pass during the present one. The history of the past year is known—so will it be with the doings of the present year, at its close. The rivers are once more open to navigation, and from this fact we anticipate beneficial results to trade generally. Large amounts of coal will find its way to the lower markets, and heavy shipments of metals, produce, &c., will reach this market. The railroads will be relieved of the pressure of freight thrown upon them, and all things will in a brief space of time move along smoothly. The markets so far in the new year continue to rule uniform, and we have few changes to make.

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

APPLES—Prime varieties winter command $4 25@4 75 per bbl; wanlst common to fair $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined 4½@5; common 3¼@3½; potash 9½@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Sales choice at 60@65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 50@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts, 46 packages. We are reported a dull market with sales at 25@27c for fancy prime roll 20@22c; fair to common 18@15c.

BEANS—We note sales at $2 00@2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales reported at $9 25@9 50 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9c@12c ₱ lb.

BRIDGE—Is $6 00 No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; ½-lb cans $6 00 per dozen. Banner $1 25, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUFFALO MEAT.—A prime article sells, while buffalo, at 12c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported a fair trade demand at the following quotations: Sugar-cured hams 16c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; common shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear do 8¾c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 15½c. Mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 11c. Lard in tierces 10c. Spiced pig's feet $2 25 per keg.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CIDER—Extra cured $a10@12; common $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair demand for standard brands at 23½@26c.

CHEESE—Receipts 169 boxes. Prices quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows: New York and Goshen 16¾@17c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14¾c; Dairy 13a13½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a13 per barrel; bushel boxes $4 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $2 25@3 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Apples 7½a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 11c; old do, 10c; pared 15@20c; quarters, 7½c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins per box $3 90; half box $2 00; Valencia do 15c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—Strictly fresh command 37@38c per doz; pickled 25@30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 618 bbls. The opening of the new year find prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Finest at $7 50 ₱ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $6 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₱ cwt; $9 50 ₱ bbl.

FRANCHISE—No new features to-day to the trade; from store in a small way 8½@9½c; mixed 8@8½c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices, the following being the ruling of the market:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12¼c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11½c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c. P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good 10½c; this sugar is equal to New Orleans C grade. Y sugars, good to choice 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Coffee—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22@22½c; Java (gilt edge) 33@34c; Mocha 30@31c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₱ packages, 26a28c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder, 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey, 65c; Extra Silver, 55c; Red Head, 50c; Lowell, 45c; Crystal, 40c.

New Orleans Moistened—Old crop, 50c; new crop, —; Prime, 45c; choice, 40c.

Rice—Carolina choice, 10c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Patna, 8½c.

Spices—Pepper, grain, 24c; pure ground, 30c; Cassia bark, 20c; Cloves, 22c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	481	Corn, sacks	1,563
Oats, sacks	1,206	Rye, sacks	159
Barley, sacks	172		

It will be seen that the receipts of oats, corn, rye and barley are large, whilst that of wheat has slightly fallen off. Prices, however, remain unchanged, and we continue to quote red winter wheat at $1 45a1 50, and good white at $1 56a1 55. Oats—market dull and neglected; sales mixed at 45@45½c; white and choice —ear in good demand at 65c ₱ by car load, and 60c for a jobbing lot; small lots shelled at 65c. Rye—market dull at 88@90c. Barley—the nominal rates are 85a85c for spring and 90a95c for fall.

HAY—Prices are very firm, and baled is held at $28@30 ₱ ton. Little or none offering.

HIDES—Sales of new 7½s at 6c@6¾c ₱ lb; old 70's 4@5c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The holidays being over the demand has fallen off. We quote: Turkeys, 16a18c ₱ lb; chickens, 12a13c; ducks, 14a16c; geese, 10a12c.

HORSE—Wanted at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25c@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $300; single spun $350.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

IRON—No 1 extra S3a85c; No 2 58a60c; Cincinnati and Chicago smelting strictly 88@90c.

LIME—Pittsburgh sells at 1 bar 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland 80@90; Easton $1 75.

LYNCH MEAT—Aitmore's, Slocum's and Wright's brands are held at 12c ₱ lb; Anderson's held at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middles $2 00 ₱ 100 lbs; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 75; fine do $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Not much inquiry now. We quote common reds at $2 bead 75 ₱ bbl; silver skins $3 00a3 25.

POTATOES—Sweets are not offered in the market. Peachblows are held at $3 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4c@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb, 8a; 1-lb, $6 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50a6 25, first handled; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store 2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee 4½c ₱ lb.

TWINES—The nominal sales are 35a40c ₱ lb.

VENISON—We quote saddles at 16@20c ₱ lb; 10c 12c ₱ lb, green weight.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00 ₱ proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues devoid of animation, dealers being apart in their views and not disposed to make terms. Most of them are no doubt busy in setting up the affairs of the old year. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quote as follows: Spot 10¼c; January 10¼c per gallon; Parker's $2 75 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was steady but not very active. Holders were not disposed to make any further concessions. We quote: Spot 22½c; January 22½c. No sales were reported. The above rates include Eastern deliveries.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 2.—Market quiet and unsettled; nothing doing. Shipments 2,000 bbls crude; at Oil City, held at $4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Market quiet; S. W., 22½c; January to June 23½c; cases 26½c; crude 11¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, January 2.—Market very quiet at $4 20a4 25.

TITUSVILLE, January 2.—Market quiet at $3 85.

TIDIOUTA, January 2.—Market dull and nominal at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2—12 M.—January 22¼c; January to June 23½c; crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Crude 13½c; refined 23¼c and nominal.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	190
J F Hutchison	Eagle Oil Works	79
J F Hutchison	Liberty Oil Works	254
Wm Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Sterling Oil Works	456
J Peshnell	Model Oil Works	466
L P Tack	Liberty Oil Works	462
T King	Liberty Oil Works	250
T King	Vesta Oil Works	76
Thomas King	Brilliant Oil Works	918
L P Tack	Fairview Oil Works	627
W C Tweddle	Aladdin Oil Works	311
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	160
Murray & Herbert	Standard Oil Works	87
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Sunbeam Oil Works	Eagle Oil Works	74
Liberty Oil Works	Woodville Oil Works	458
Sterling Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	918
Vesta Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	327
Cosmos Oil Works	Standard Oil Works	160
H W C Tweddle	Standard Oil Works	324
Total		5,359

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 30, 1871.

Livingston Bros	158	bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
F Weinbarger	267	bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co	537	barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co	1,102	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J H McKee & Son	1,102	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, L & S	350	bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.
Wagner, M & Co	100	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick, L & Co	341	bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
John Bonsall & Co	162	bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Ennin & Wagner	100	barrels to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works	200	bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works	400	bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros	346	bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co	209	bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co	495	barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
James M Ritter	214	bbls to Logan Brother, & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co	250	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Titusville Refining Co	154	barrels to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.
Ennin & Wagner	300	bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works	250	bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company	319	bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total		6,124

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Cotton very firm; middling 19@19½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Groceries steady. Eggs dull and nominal at 30c. Butter drooping at 20@25c. Cheese steady at 14½a15c. Pork dull and nominal at $13 50. Lard dull at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats in fair demand at 5c, 6a6½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib and clear 7¾a8¼c. Hogs dull and declined to $4 35a4 65 for receipts for three days 9,000 head. Whisky firm at 90c. Green meats firm; asking 4¾a5¾c; sales light, Hams 8¾a8¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed western 60a62c. Oats firm; western 53a54c. Mess pork firm at $15 00. Bacon shoulders 7¼c; do sides, clear rib, 8c; hams, S. C., 14c. Lard held at 10c. Butter quiet; fair to good western rolls 22a25c. Whisky nominally at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 2.—Flour dull. Wheat advanced; No 1 $1 32@1 33¼; No 2 $1 20@1 21. Oats No 2 scarce at 32c; No 2 mixed active at 30½c; No 2 unchanged at 34c. Barley—No 2 fall quiet at 61c. Provisions dull and nominal. Hogs dull; live $4 20a4 50; dressed $5 00.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Flour dull; extra $5 62a6 25. Wheat steady; western red $1 55a1 57. Rye 90c. Corn firmer; new yellow 64a65½. Oats steady at 51a56c. Barley and malt unchanged. Provisions weak. Mess pork $15 00a15 25. Lard 9¾c. Whisky 96c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 2.—Wheat firm extra $1 51; No. 1 white $1 47. Clover seed dull at $6 10. Dressed hogs $5 15a5 25.

ALLEGHENY RETAIL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 1, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrival of cattle by the varios railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards were 25 cars and two parts of cars, making 480 head. In addition to these there were a few straggling lots from surrounding counties driven in, making about 500 head of cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings, especially those from Chicago, was good, and butchers had no difficulty in getting choice stock. Very few thin or poor cattle were among the 07 fling that went. The market this morning opened up a little slow, buyers not making their appearance as soon as usual, and for a little while trade seemed to rule dull, and it looked as if but few cattle would be sold. Toward nine o'clock, with an increased number of buyers, the market commenced to move more lively, though far from being brisk. Dealers all had to pay higher prices in the West, and as the supply was not more than sufficient for the market, they were not disposed to sell at a sacrifice, on the other hand, butchers have been buying at such low prices that they were fain to pay the advance. However, they had to do it, as the Eastern advices were good and drovers declared they would send their stock East unless they could sell at figures that would justify. After holding back for awhile butchers commenced to buy, though not so liberally as they would have done had cattle been selling at lower figures. At eleven o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned out, but few remaining unsold. Mr. S. Shamberg purchased for New York some two loads of the finest cattle.

The market was satisfactory to sellers of cattle, as generally they obtained about ½c more for cattle than they did the week before, though we do not think they made much money, as cattle in the west were reported ½c higher.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers continue small, very few offering. A fair number of farmers and country dealers were in the yards on hand, however, to purchasing, but they had to go home without a supply.

PRICES.

The following are the prices at which cattle sold: For extra 1,600 lb steers, $7 to $7 25; for 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers, fat and smooth, $6 50 to $7; prime 1,100 lb steers, $5 75 to $6; medium 1,000 lb steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common butcher's stock $5 to $5 25. Bulls, cows, stags, &c., 3 to 5c.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
M Varmer, from Chicago	2
Bazt & Zeigler	4
S Kraber	2
P Hartman	1
D Valverhuis	2
Greenwold & Kahn, Crestline	3
Neely & Bros, Newark	3
Tannehill, Milford	1
J Lobeman, Londonville	1
M Witz & Co, Wooster	1
T G Daizell, Enon	1
J W Unger, Canton mixed stock	1
J Anderson, Canton	1
C & P Road, prepaid	5
P Hartman	1
Hogs.	
Greenwold & Kahn, from Upper Sandusky	1
P M Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
T G Daizell, Enon	1
R O Campbell, Salem	1

Cattle Sales.

Jacob Needy sold 23 head Ohio cattle from $5 50 to $7 00.

James Hanlon sold 23 head Washington county cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 34 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 00 to $7 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 25 head Greene county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Marks & Bro. sold two loads chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 25. Also 27 head Ohio stock from $6 00 to $6 50.

Keeler & Byers sold 45 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

M. Kraus sold 17 head Beaver county cattle at from $6 50 to $7 00, one head left over.

T. Anderson sold 2 head Ohio cattle at $4 80 per cwt,—weighed 1,200 lbs.

I. Shan bay wholesaled 2 loads at $5 75 per cwt.; retailed 1 load at prices from $6 to $7 25. Also bought 3 loads for shipment east, average about 1,450 pounds; average cost, $6 75 per cwt.

Jacob Lowenstein sold 3 loads Ohio cattle at $4 50 to $6 50 per cwt.

M. Starner sold 51 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 to $6 25 per cwt.

M. Varner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 to $6 25 per cwt.

James Shaw sold 5 head Lawrence county cattle at $6 per head.

Rothchild and Zeiglar sold 30 head Washington county cattle at prices from $5 50 to $5 75, also one load Chicago cattle from $6 to $7 50 per hundred lbs.

S. Truman sold 50 head medium to extra cattle at prices ranging from $4 25 to $7 00 per hundred lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 2 small lots stuffed at 65c. Rye—market dull at 88@90c. Barley—the nominal rates are 85a85c for spring and 90a95c for fall.

Greenwald and Kahn sold 1 load mixed cattle at prices from $3 80 to $4 50, also 2 loads extra at prices from $6 25 to $7 00.

W. Thompson sold in lump one load steers and cows to L. Shumberg at $900.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small, not more than 450 head offering. The market opened up moderately active, and continued so until the close. The best grade of sheep sold well, and at prices a little better than for some time. Nothing was left over, and we think that more sheep could have been sold had they been here. Following are the sales as made by dealers from which the reader can form a close idea of the market:

James Shaw sold 18 head Lawrence county sheep, averaging 90 lbs, at $5 25 ₱ hundred lbs.

Schlimpert & Bro. sold 80 head extra sheep, weighing about 110 lbs, to P. Tesh at $6 50 ₱ hundred lbs. Also 80 head medium to good from $5 25 to $6 25 ₱ hundred lbs.

John Dunn sold 107 head common sheep at prices averaging at about $2 25 per head.

J. W. Stewart sold 65 head Ohio sheep at prices from $6 00 to $6 75 ₱ hundred lbs.

T. G. Dalzell sold 98 head common sheep at $2 00 per head.

J. Anderson sold 63 head medium sheep for $2 85.

Hogs.

The supply of hogs on the market this morning was fair and about enough to supply the demand. The market opened up moderately active, and a good many hogs were sold in small lots to dealers. Prices hogs brought from $5 00 to $5 10; medium $4 75 common $4 25 to $4 50.

Following are some sales from which the reader can see prices:

Holmes & Lafferty sold 19 head, weighing 4,659, at $4 50 ₱ hundred lbs.

James Hunter sold a lot of mixed Ohio hogs to F. Mohn, at $4 50 ₱ hundred lbs.

Emerick & Co. J. Rothchild & Son, and C. Buyer, regular dealers, retailed to customers about 400 head at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 10.

T. G. Dalzell sold 19 hd Pennsylvania hogs at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs; also 1 extra Berkshire, weighing 700 head dressed.

J. W. Unger sold 22 head Ohio hogs at $4 15 ₱ 100 lbs; also 1 lot of pigs for $3 00.

J. Anderson sold 10 head Ohio hogs weighing 1,775 at $4 45 ₱ 100 lbs.

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports for 1871.

[From the Ledger.]

Below will be found a statement of the number of gallons of petroleum exported from Philadelphia during the year 1871, as compared with 1870, and the ports to which it was shipped:

Week.	Previously.	Same in 1870.
Antwerp	14,545,264	12,933,276
Cork	2,729,752	5,555,199
W. Indies, Spanish	83,592	73,150
West Indies, British	34,459	79,851
Porto Rico	11,500	30,576
London	1,783,316	1,068,960
Liverpool	178,109	190,592
Gibraltar	236,361	2,344,266
Hamburg	6,000	2,743,213
Genoa	644,783	1,174,283
Rotterdam	188,661	2,967,940
Leghorn	158,210	1,956,521
Bremen	248,042	8,513,882
Lisbon		438,000
Marseilles		1,209,564
Stettin		1,676,586
Cronstadt		643,927
Trieste	250,149	1,593,142
Jamaica	6,000	24,000
Total		49,919,737
Exported since January 1, 1871		55,363,317

The stock on hand at the close of the past week was 11,000 barrels.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Cotton nominally 18½c. Flour quiet; more doing; fair X $5 75a6 10; XX $6 30a6 50; XXX $6 75a7. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1 37. No 3 red, $1 31; more in easier; on track, mixed, 40@40½c; No 2, elevator, 42c. Oats firmer; mixed, track, 35a35½c; No 2, elevator, 37½c. Rye firm at 68@69c. Iowa spring delivered. Rye better; No. 2, elevator, 73c. Whisky quiet at 89c. Pork firm; jobbing at $13 25, cash; $13 12½ winter February; $14 April. Dry salt meat quiet; jobbing and order lots loose clear rib 6c; packed shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 8¼@8½c. Bacon in order demand; shoulders 7c, clear rib 7¾a7¾c, clear 7¾c. Lard—nothing doing; sale at 9¾c; held higher. Live hogs firm at $4 50@5 00; bulk of sales at $4 10a4 20. Cattle quiet at 2a5c. Receipts—flour 4,000 bush, wheat 19,000 bush, corn 41,000 bush, oats 14,000 bush, barley 2,000 bush, rye 3,000 bush; hogs, since Saturday, 7,430 head; cattle 291 head.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 2.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1a2c; extra white Michigan $1 58; No 1 white Michigan $1 53a1 54; amber Michigan $1 45¼; amber Indiana $1 45; No 2 red winter 49¾@50c; yellow 49¾c; low mixed 48a48¾c; yellow 50c; Michigan 48¾a49c. Oats a shade better; No 1 40½c; No 2 39c; Michigan 39@39½c. Clover seed steady at $5 00. Hogs firm at $5 00a5 10.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 2.—Cattle—supply 3,485 head, or 225 cars, against 110 last week; market tolerably active and unchanged, closing dull and heavy; lower; sales 43 Indiana, 1,480 lbs, at $6 25; 405 Illinois, 1,011 lbs, 1,440 at $6 25a6 50. Sheep firm; 1,221 to 1,407 lbs, at $5 90a6 25. Hogs—Receipts for three days 5,700 head; market active and stock wanted; prices steady at $4 65a4 75; medium to choice, nominally at 96c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—Tobacco—sales 92 hhds common logs at $6 25a6 75; good $7 00a7 50; low to medium leaf $7 75a10 00. Bagging unchanged. Cotton a shade firmer, but not quotably higher; middlings 19¾c. Flour firm; extra family $5 75a7 00. Grain quiet; wheat $1 45a1 50; corn, car and shelled, in bulk, 50a55c; oats, 45c; rye, 75c. Provisions firm on orders, but prices unchanged. Whisky 91c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS

THE VERY LATEST.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Organization on Monday—Subsequent Proceedings—The Governor's Message.

COLUMBUS, January 1.—A large number was present in the Senate, this morning, to see the organization. Lieutenant Governor Lee called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock, all the Senators being present. T. Hall, Republican, was elected Chief Clerk. The vote stood 18 to 18 for his opponent, C. B. Flood, Democrat. The Lieutenant Governor gave the casting vote, and at once elected Hall was duly elected. Mr. Putnam, of Ross, Democrat, rose to a point of order, but Lieutenant Governor Lee said no business was in order except the nomination of Assistant Clerk. Putnam asked if an appeal from the decision of the Chair was in order. The Chair said nothing was in order except the nomination of Assistant Clerk. Both were elected in Hall as Chief Clerk. Nominations were then made for Assistant Clerk. All the Republicans voted for their caucus nominee—18 votes. The Democrats cast 17 votes for one of their nominees, and one for another, thus preventing a tie. Nine ballots were had without an election, and on the tenth ballot the Republican nominee was elected by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. All the other Republican nominees were elected by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor excepting unimportant offices.

The House organized by the election of N. H. Van Vorhees, of Athens, Republican, Speaker, and B. J. Loomis, of Franklin, Republican, Chief Clerk. All other nominees chosen by the Republican caucus were duly elected.

A resolution was adopted to inquire into the facts relative to the vote for Representative in Noble county.

In the Senate bills were introduced to increase the salary of Probate Judges to four thousand dollars per year, and for the protection of fish. A resolution and preamble were introduced by Mr. Kinsell, Democrat, asking Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for Sumner's proposed amendment to the constitution making all persons ineligible to the office of President of the United States for more than one term. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 to 15, all the Democrats present and Gage and Casement, Republicans, voting for it.

The annual message of Gov. Hays was read in the Senate during the afternoon session. It is a brief document, confined entirely to the affairs of Ohio. The finances of the State are represented to be in good condition. The interest bearing debt is $5,366,211 05; non-interest bearing debt $44,578 31. The Governor says: It will be noticed with gratification that the annual increase of taxation to which the people have been long accustomed, has been checked; that the taxes, both State and local, have been somewhat reduced. The increase of local indebtedness still continues. The returns made to the Auditor of State are imperfect, but enough is shown to warrant the opinion that during the past year the indebtedness of the towns and cities of the State has increased not less than one million of dollars, and that their aggregate indebtedness now equals the indebtedness of the State. I respectfully repeat, as a remedy for this evil, the recommendations heretofore made that all public debt be prohibited except in cases of emergency analogous to those specified in sections 1 and 2, article 8, of the Constitution. The erection of suitable monuments at the graves of Generals Harrison and Hayes is recommended. A considerable portion is devoted to railroad companies and their alleged encroachments upon the rights of citizens. The Governor recommends that a commission of five citizens, of whom the Rail Road Commissioner shall be one, be organized, with ample powers to investigate the management of the Rail Road companies of the State, their legal rights and the rights of the State and its citizens, and to report the information acquired, with the recommendation of such measures as the Commissioner shall deem expedient.

In reference to economy and purity in the administration of public affairs, he says: One of the most difficult and interesting practical problems which now engages the thoughts of the American people is how to maintain economy, efficiency and purity in the administration of local affairs, and especially in the government of towns and cities without a departure from the principles and methods which are deemed essential to free popular Government. Many of the most important functions of Government are in the hands of the local authorities, and are directly charged with the expenditure of large sums of money, with the protection of life and property, and with the administration of civil and criminal justice. These duties, in one way or another, touch nearly and constantly the interests and feelings of every citizen. Upon their faithful performance depends the prosperity, happiness and safety of the community. It is true that as yet Ohio is happily in a great measure free from the operation of the causes which in the commercial metropolis of the country recently led to such extraordinary corruption in the government of that city; but these causes do not belong alone to the great cities of the East. They are already at work in our midst, and are steadily and rapidly increasing in power. No political party is altogether free from their influence, and no political party is solely responsible for them. We have laws prohibiting almost every conceivable official neglect and abuse, and penalties are affixed to the violation of these laws which cannot be regarded as inadequate. The difficulty is to secure their enforcement. Those whose duty it is to detect and prosecute are often interested in maintaining good relations with the wrong doers. Contractors for public works and supplies not unfrequently have a community of interest with those who are the agents of the public to let and superintend the performance of contracts. Where these abuses exist, there is apt to be a large circle of disinterested citizens who labor to conceal the facts and to suppress investigation. What the public welfare demands is a practical measure which will provide for a thorough and impartial investigation in every case of suspected neglect, abuse or frauds. Such investigation, to be effective, must be made by authority independent, if possible, of all local influences. Where abuses are discovered the prosecution and punishment of the offenders ought to follow; but even if prosecution fail in cases of full expose, public opinion always can and sometimes does the object desired. Thorough investigation of official corruption and criminality lends with great certainty to the speedy reform; publicity is the great corrector of official abuses. Let it, therefore, be made the duty of the Auditor of State to collect such information that the public good requires an investigation of the affairs of a public office or the conduct of any public officer, whether State or local, to appoint one or more citizens who shall have ample power to make such investigation. If by the investigation violations of law are discovered, the Governor should be promptly prized, in his discretion, to notify the Attorney General, whose duty it should be on such notice to prosecute the offenders. The authorization making it the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and some such measure as the one here recommended is necessary to give force and effect to this constitutional provision.

COLUMBUS, January 2.—Bills were introduced to exempt parsonage property from taxation. In the House bills were introduced to change the mode of paying for opening and widening of streets, so that the expense shall be borne by the property benefited; to admit persons to act as jurors who have gained information as to cases by other means than hearing testimony or conversation with parties to the suit; to compel county treasurers to insert in their reports for taxes the appraisement and per centum of levy.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Movement Against the Erie Ring.

NEW YORK, January 2.—During the present month it is expected that a vigorous assault will be made upon the present Erie management. Gen. Sickles, United States minister to Spain, who is still in this city, holds daily conference with Attorney General Barlow, with a view of perfecting arrangements for the attack of the Atlantic and Great Western and certain English Erie stockholders upon Fisk and Gould and their associates. The latter will be exclusively attended to by Sickles, in order, as it is stated, that he may be able while annihilating Fisk and Gould, to make combinations for the Senatorial contest next winter. Gen. Sickles, in the opinion of many well informed politicians, will prove the most formidable opponent of Conkling for the Senate.

Annual Election of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Company.

TERRE HAUTE, January 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, the following directors were elected: C. Rose, W. R. McKeen, D. Ewing, W. K. Edward, P. Nippert, A. McGregor, and Joseph Coller, Jr. The directors elected the following officers: W. R. McKeen, President; W. H. Buckingham, Secretary; J. H. Hoge, Treasurer; M. S. Deerhorn, and John R. Simpson, Superintendents; C. R. Reddie, Superintendent of motive power; W. H. Hubbard, General Freight Agent; C. E. Follett, General Ticket Agent.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1872.

NOT IMPLICATED.

The Interior Department is authority for the statement that nothing appears on its records connecting or implicating Senator Harlan with any of the frauds charged against Delano, Wright in payment of Indian pensions or bounty claims.

INVITATION DECLINED.

It is understood that Admiral Farragut was ascertained that Cataczay had been definitely recalled, the President directed that the Grand Duke be invited to revisit Washington. The invitation was necessarily declined. Then extended was accompanied with the service of the Russian squadron, in which the Grand Duke is a Lieutenant.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1872, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Iowa will probably move eastward over Wednesday and Thursday, the lake region; cloudy weather with rain continue, with easterly winds, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; threatening weather in the Middle and Eastern States; southeast winds with rain or possible snow over the lake regions; northwest winds with clearing weather west of Illinois and Wisconsin. Cautionary signals are not anticipated for to-night on the Atlantic coast.

Arrest of Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, January 2.—Brigham Young was arrested this morning at his residence in this city by the United States Marshal on a writ of habeas corpus. An application for release on bail will be heard at 2 P. M. by Judge McKean.

Young, the custody of the United States Marshal, accompanied by Geo. A. Smith, Daniel H. Wells, and R. B. Clawson and other high church dignitaries, appeared before Judge McKean this afternoon, under indictment of murder. The Court room was crowded. Much anxiety was envinced on the part of the Mormons, but not the least show of disorder or disrespect to the Court. Hon. C. H. Hempstead and Thomas Marshall appeared for the prisoner, and United States Attorney Bates for the prosecution. Mr. Hempstead moved the prisoner be admitted to bail, on the ground that he was an old man, seventy-one years of age, and in feeble health, had come four hundred miles to meet this and all other charges, and his physician certified that imprisonment would imperil his life. Mr. Bates offered no opposition to bail, but suggested it shall be taken in the fixed sum $500,000.

Judge McKean said: The Government of the United States has no jail in this city for holding prisoners arrested on a process coming from a United States Court. The Marshal was required to exercise the discretion which the law confers on him. Sometimes prisoners were kept at Camp Douglas, but the commander of that post was not obliged to receive them. The prisoner was the chief owner of several houses in the city. If he chose to put under the control of the Marshal sufficient property to make such investigation. If by the investigation violations of law are discovered, the Governor should be promptly prized, in his discretion, to notify the Attorney General, whose duty it should be on such notice to prosecute the offenders. The authorization making it the duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and some such measure as the one here recommended is necessary to give force and effect to this constitutional provision.

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NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1872.

LOSS OF THE SHIP EUROPA.

The ship Liverpool, from London, arrived to-day; she has on board Captain Wood and the crew, twenty-six in number, of the ship Europa, from Glasgow for New York, abandoned at sea on the 15th ult., sinking.

NEWS NUGGETS.

It is stated that the new Attorney General, Mr. Barlow, will soon return from Albany, when, in connection with Chas. O'Connor, he will press the prosecutions against the city peculators.

Fourteen hundred and eighty civil suits in the United States Courts here during the past year, the Government recovering over half million dollars thereby.

Twenty-six cases of smallpox and four deaths since Saturday.

The Supreme Court to-day appointed a referee in the Guardian and Bowling Green Savings Banks.

Judge Barnard denies the rumor that he has sent his resignation to the Governor.

The Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer had its time extended to examine the charges against election repeaters.

A passenger in a Broadway car to-day was shockingly beaten by pickpockets, while trying to prevent them from filching a lady's wallet.

The new Board of Assistant Aldermen elected a Clerk but no president to-day. The rooms of the aldermen are still in charge of the police.

Advices from Washington say that it is conceded by well informed politicians from Iowa that Wm. B. Allison will be elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Harlan. Allison is the untiring choice of the northern portion of the State, which never yet had a Senatorial representative, and he will besides receive the support of many legislators in other sections who are opposed to Harlan. It is asserted that the administration has no special preference for any of the rival candidates.

Oliver Johnson, in a letter to the *Tribune*, says: "The subject of woman's enfranchisement has become so mixed with obnoxious features that what once seemed a fair protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation is now becoming a nuisance to andiences. It is also becoming a nuisance to me, and I have resolved to confine myself in future to the line of remark which has done more toward winning me such fame and fortune as I possess than anything I have said about suffrage. Unclean hands have been laid upon it. Let it go."

There has been a considerable run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank to-day, over a million of dollars being paid out. The officers of the bank state that they are perfectly able to meet all liabilities.

Ex-Judge Alker has been appointed public administrator of the city, vice A. J. Rogers, removed.

Two failures of brokers are reported to-day, one not very heavy, the other said to have been on account of being short a million and three-quarters gold.

Risk is convalescent. He has not had the small-pox. He was seen in the street to-day after the Allen suit was arranged.

General Spinget assumed his office as Register to-day, appointed his deputy and denied admission to a crowd of office-seekers.

Van Nort, the successor of Tweed, to-day discharged sixty sinecurists, known as water police, drawing about a thousand dollars per annum. A similar number of sewer inspectors will soon follow.

Callender's trial commences Wednesday in the United States District Court.

Dennis McCarthy was kicked to death in Church street this morning by three unknown roughs, while peaceably going home.

EXPLANATION.

The statement of Mr. Wells that the floating debt of New York city is $94,925,987, should be supplemented by stating that the accumulated floating and funded debts and unsettled accounts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Col. G. W. Dent, a prominent lawyer and formerly Adjutant General of the Confederate army of Tennessee, died in Memphis, Tuesday, aged 45.

There was quite serious trouble in Rochester, N. Y., last evening, a crowd surrounding the jail where Howard, who attempted to ravish a little girl, was confined. The military guarding the jail were pelted with stones, and fired upon the mob, killing one and severely wounding two others. The excitement was becoming more intense, and fears of a serious outbreak were entertained.

Col. Alvah Crocker, Republican, was yesterday elected to Congress in the Ninth Massachusetts district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. B. Washburne. Col. C. received nineteen of the votes cast, many towns voting sold for him.

Elisha Cook, a prominent San Francisco lawyer, counsel for Mrs. Laura Fair, died on the 30th.

A San Francisco paper says the storm cleared away in the last hour of the year. New Year's was one of the finest days ever seen in that city, and was wholly devoted to social amenities. Travel is unusually interrupted, and the Central Pacific is yet running between San Francisco and Sacramento.

Cash and notes to the amount of $17,000 were stolen on the body of a conductor run from Cameron on the North Missouri Railroad, near Ferguson station, and supposed to have been killed in jumping from.

The Odd Fellows of Cincinnati have appointed a committee to raise $30,000 to erect a monument on the lot in Spring Grove Cemetery belonging to the order.

The Rhode Island Legislature commenced an adjourned session yesterday. A message from the Governor shows all the interests of the State in a satisfactory and prosperous condition.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

The Superintendent, Mr. Avery, and the subordinate officers, are commended for their fidelity. Mr. Jack D. Rose, the clerk and officers and committee, is highly spoken of. He has opened an entirely new set of books and so systemized the business of the office as to set forth the condition of affairs of the Board, and to entitle him to his well deserved reputation as an accomplished accountant.

The hymeneal tie which united Rev. Ned Jason Adams, Executive Committee, and Rev. R. N. Avery, Superintendent, was also celebrated by Mr. Rose and received.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication in pamphlet form, and that 1,000 copies be printed.

Messrs. Cooper, Fleming and Rose were appointed a Committee under the above resolution, and requested to have copies printed.

Mr. Bigham, Chairman of the committee on the subject of the removal of the buildings of the Institution to a farm site, reported that the Borough Executive Committee, the State Agent of the contributors made a verbal report, which was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the subject of the removal of the buildings of the Institution to a farm site, by the board of managers with power to take such action on the subject as in their opinion seem most advisable for the good of the institution.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the polls be closed at 12 o'clock M., which time the tellers reported the following named persons as having received the plurality of votes and declared elected:

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

James M. Cooper, President, John Phillips, Vice President, James B. D. Meeds, Secretary, C. Yeager, Treasurer.

Managers.—T. J. Bigham, B. L. Fahnestock, G. L. R. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, W. A. Herron, Wm. McKnight, Jr., Wm. McCleave, Wm. Metcalf, Wm. Rinehart, James Schoomaker, Thomas Wightman, Calvin Adams.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Yesterday morning the first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. John James, indicted for the larceny of a piece of iron, and also for malicious mischief in breaking a pile of scantling. Commonwealth's witnesses were Jacob Hoffman, City Constable, and Wm. Albrecht, Nicholas Kelch, Thos. Johnston, and Charles Cook, charged with robbery. It is alleged that defendants met Wm. Medl and another man some weeks since on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, and drawing a revolver on him compelled him to hand over his pocket book containing about eight dollars. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY

Commonwealth against.

Wm. Oliver,	Wm. Woell,
Wm. Oliver,	Frank Kitterly,
Pat Leary,	Jerry Sullivan,
Fred. Meyer,	Wm. Simebock,
Wm. Albrees et al.,	John Neuber,
Sarah Casey,	James Vaiso,
John Connolly,	Wm. Devine,
Wm. Dellaney,	David Coffey,
Wm. Smith—2 cases,	Andrew Rieger et al.,
John H. Zaph,	Jos. Fairbern.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Only one branch of this Court was in session yesterday, owing to the illness of Judge Hampton.

The case of Bowser vs. Brown, to have been on trial before Judge Hampton, was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The case of the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Heck, taken up some ten days ago, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

133. W. P. R. R. Co. vs. Heck.
134. Same vs. Nacher et al.
190. Rynd vs. McDonald.
161. Woodruff vs. Keeling.
51. Collins vs. Canfield.
81. J. B. Heard & Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Morrow, Chamberlain & Co. vs. Alfred McCurdy. Action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $294.

W. J. Haughney vs. C. C. Schimmetz, Rev. Michael Domenec and Peter Hughes. *Sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $46 70.

Wm. McIntyre vs. James O'Rourk and John McLaughlin. *Sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

62. Hassan vs. Hazlewood & Blackstock.
65. Commonwealth vs. Stringer.
70. Noll vs. Ehman.
71. Wiesice et al. vs. Wakefield.
79. Snively vs. Cool.
16. Cain vs. Brown and wife.
77. Riverside Iron Co. vs. Same.
78. Algeo vs. Gray & Logan.
82. Harrison vs. Coates.
85. Collins vs. Creist.
86. Lutton vs. Gautschy.

CITY MATTERS.

Birmingham Council.

Last evening the Council of Birmingham held a regular meeting, all the members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The only important business transacted was the reception of a report from the Treasurer, showing a balance of $1,191 75 on hand. A committee of two was appointed to confer with the Borough Treasurer on the matter of extending the wharf in the vicinity of Tenth street. The Sanitary Committee asked that another hay scale be erected from further duty, or their powers extended; the matter was not acted on, but the committee was advised to meet with the committee of East Birmingham, and enter with the committee of East Birmingham, and enter into a contract to decide whether to adopt it. It is the opinion of the President that in any event the Marshal will look to it that every comfort of the prisoner be provided for, remembering that he is an old man. I decline to admit the defendant on bail.

On hearing the court Brigham tendered the Marshal his residence in South Temple street, which was accepted, and the prisoner in his own house. Brigham seemed perfectly unconcerned.

A Double Murder and a Suicide in Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 2.—A horrible tragedy occurred at a house of ill-fame kept by Lottie Morton and Virginia Lee, about four o'clock this morning. A Captain Newland and Mr. Latham, highly connected, were visiting the house, when a dispute arose between Newland and Lottie, when the former pulled a pistol and shot her dead. Latham stepped between the two about the time to prevent further shooting, when a second shot was fired into his abdomen, and he has been lying at the point of death all day. Newland then left and after arriving at his room shot himself. The ball did not prove fatal on the instant, but all hopes of his recovery have been given up. It is thought the brother of the men can survive.

In the United States Court at Columbia, S. C., yesterday, the trial of Dr. Avery was continued. After argument from opposing counsel, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. No motion for judgment was made. Four prisoners from Spartanburg county pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Contributors—The Cost of Maintenance for 1871—A Reduction of over $10,000 in the Cost of Supplies, etc—The Ringwalt Defalcation—Proposed Removal of the Refuge, etc., etc.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, was held at the office of the Institution No. 67, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on **Monday**, January 1st, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Isaac Jones was chosen Chairman, and Mr. James B. D. Meeds, Secretary.

Messrs. N. Grattan Murphy and Alex. D. Ross were appointed tellers to conduct the election.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report of the President, Mr. James M. Cooper, for the year 1871, was read by Mr. Ross, Clerk of the Executive Committee, and duly received. We extract the following:

Number of inmates on the 30th of December, 1871, 229, of whom 57 were females. During the year 147 were received in all—106 males and 41 females; and there have been discharged by indentures, or returned to their friends, 106 males and 41 females. Three boys died during the year—two of typhoid fever and one of consumption.

The inroads of death among the original contributors, since the foundation of the institution, have been so numerous that there are scarcely enough left from whom to form a competent Board of Managers, and a new interest will have to be awakened in the management of its affairs. Persons of adequate means are earnestly appealed to, to secure life memberships, and lend their support.

The death of the late worthy President, Wm. Dilworth, Esq., is referred to in fitting terms.

EDUCATIONAL OPERATIONS.

The educational operations of the Refuge show the most favorable results during the year. The report says: In a recent examination of the classes under Miss Hoge's direction, in the presence of the Hon. Wilmer Worthington, the State Agent of the Board of Public Charities, and several of the managers, there was a universal expression of surprise and satisfaction at the quite lively, and for the boys and the thoroughness of their attainment in their several studies.

The Standing Committees on Finance, Supplies, Grounds, Repairs, etc., have all reported favorably, so that the Refuge is in a flourishing condition, and the institution upon the successful results of the operations of the year.

INDUSTRY.

The Committee on Industry report that the whip and broom shops have done better this year than ever before, earning $3,705, against $1,063 in 1870, an increase of nearly 24 per cent. This result is obtained from the labor of about one-third the inmates, when not occupied in the school room, the rest being employed in making and repairing shoes and garments, house work, etc. The very small boys, about forty in number, are engaged in knitting, etc.

EXPENSES.

The expenses for supplies during the year, were $19,025 80—or an average per diem of 23 50-100 cents per capita. The Committee on Grounds and Repairs report an expenditure for the year of $4,016 56. There will probably be needed this year for salaries, will give a total cost of maintenance for the year ending December 1, 1871, of $37,089 98, to which should be added $1,500 paid for old debts of previous years, making a total expenditure for all purposes for the year of $38,589 98. The cost, including board of officers, salaries, and repairs, was $167 83 for each inmate. The total cost of supplies was $16, 21 less than in 1870. Of this saving Allegheny county comes in for $8,593.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL.

The Special Committee on removal of the building to a farm site," had several meetings, but have arrived at no conclusion in regard to the expediency of the proposed change. It was agreed upon by all parties interested that a committee should visit and examine the workings of some of the juvenile reformatories in the immediate vicinity of the family plan. No time for such a visit has yet been agreed upon, and hence no recommendation is made in regard to the purposes of their appointment.

DEPRAVED FEMALES.

The Board then referred to the large number of females committed between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, who are already so depraved as to be considered adult subjects, by reason of their contaminating influence upon the younger ones, and to their consequent girls, with whom they are necessarily brought in contact. It is hoped that some means may be devised for the relief of the institution in this respect, and that an Asylum for Magdalenes, such as it is understood the County Commissioners are about to signed to become, will open its portals for the reception of this unfortunate class.

THE RINGWALT EMBEZZLEMENTS.

The Board then alludes to the Ringwalt defalcation, the second case of moral delinquency on the part of an officer of the Institution during the eighteen years of its existence. It is stated that Ringwalt, the late Secretary, had, during a series of years embezzled $12,099 44. This was done by "an artfully contrived series of false entries and erasures of sums of credits." As soon as the Investigating Committee made public the charges, Ringwalt confessed, and instructed the President and Finance Committee to proceed at once to the entire dismissal and punishment of the offender. By nine o'clock the following morning an information was made, but notwithstanding this prompt action, before the steps could be taken, Mr. Ringwalt was not to be found, and is still a fugitive from justice.

COMMENDATION OF OFFICERS.

The Superintendent, Mr. Avery, and the subordinate officers, are commended for their fidelity. Mr. Jack D. Rose, the clerk and officers and committee, is highly spoken of. He has opened an entirely new set of books and so systemized the business of the office as to set forth the condition of affairs of the Board, and to entitle him to his well deserved reputation as an accomplished accountant.

The hymeneal tie which united Rev. Ned Jason Adams, Executive Committee, and Rev. R. N. Avery, Superintendent, was also celebrated by Mr. Rose and received.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the President and officers be referred to a committee for publication in pamphlet form, and that 1,000 copies be printed.

Messrs. Cooper, Fleming and Rose were appointed a Committee under the above resolution, and requested to have copies printed.

Mr. Bigham, Chairman of the committee on the subject of the removal of the buildings of the Institution to a farm site, reported that the Borough Executive Committee, the State Agent of the contributors made a verbal report, which was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the subject of the removal of the buildings of the Institution to a farm site, by the board of managers with power to take such action on the subject as in their opinion seem most advisable for the good of the institution.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the polls be closed at 12 o'clock M., which time the tellers reported the following named persons as having received the plurality of votes and declared elected:

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

James M. Cooper, President, John Phillips, Vice President, James B. D. Meeds, Secretary, C. Yeager, Treasurer.

Managers.—T. J. Bigham, B. L. Fahnestock, G. L. R. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, W. A. Herron, Wm. McKnight, Jr., Wm. McCleave, Wm. Metcalf, Wm. Rinehart, James Schoomaker, Thomas Wightman, Calvin Adams.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Yesterday morning the first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. John James, indicted for the larceny of a piece of iron, and also for malicious mischief in breaking a pile of scantling. Commonwealth's witnesses were Jacob Hoffman, City Constable, and Wm. Albrecht, Nicholas Kelch, Thos. Johnston, and Charles Cook, charged with robbery. It is alleged that defendants met Wm. Medl and another man some weeks since on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, and drawing a revolver on him compelled him to hand over his pocket book containing about eight dollars. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY

Commonwealth against.

Wm. Oliver,	Wm. Woell,
Wm. Oliver,	Frank Kitterly,
Pat Leary,	Jerry Sullivan,
Fred. Meyer,	Wm. Simebock,
Wm. Albrees et al.,	John Neuber,
Sarah Casey,	James Vaiso,
John Connolly,	Wm. Devine,
Wm. Dellaney,	David Coffey,
Wm. Smith—2 cases,	Andrew Rieger et al.,
John H. Zaph,	Jos. Fairbern.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Only one branch of this Court was in session yesterday, owing to the illness of Judge Hampton.

The case of Bowser vs. Brown, to have been on trial before Judge Hampton, was adjourned until next Tuesday.

The case of the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Heck, taken up some ten days ago, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

133. W. P. R. R. Co. vs. Heck.
134. Same vs. Nacher et al.
190. Rynd vs. McDonald.
161. Woodruff vs. Keeling.
51. Collins vs. Canfield.
81. J. B. Heard & Co. vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Morrow, Chamberlain & Co. vs. Alfred McCurdy. Action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $294.

W. J. Haughney vs. C. C. Schimmetz, Rev. Michael Domenec and Peter Hughes. *Sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $46 70.

Wm. McIntyre vs. James O'Rourk and John McLaughlin. *Sci. fa.* on mechanic's lien. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

62. Hassan vs. Hazlewood & Blackstock.
65. Commonwealth vs. Stringer.
70. Noll vs. Ehman.
71. Wiesice et al. vs. Wakefield.
79. Snively vs. Cool.
16. Cain vs. Brown and wife.
77. Riverside Iron Co. vs. Same.
78. Algeo vs. Gray & Logan.
82. Harrison vs. Coates.
85. Collins vs. Creist.
86. Lutton vs. Gautschy.

Dividends.

If any evidence were needed of the prosperity of our manufacturing, mining and other industrial companies, the columns of this morning's COMMERCIAL would furnish it, in the shape of notices of liberal dividends. The following corporations give notice of division of profits: First National Bank, Pittsburgh; Cash Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Hardcastle and Allegheny Bridge Company, Union National Bank, National Insurance Company, Allegheny city; South side Savings Bank; East Birmingham Savings; National Bank, Pittsburgh; Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company; Third National Bank and Merchants' Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; Duquesne Bank, Birmingham; National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh; Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh; Freehold and Building Association, Pittsburgh; People's Savings Bank, Birmingham city; Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh; American Bank, Pittsburgh.

The Result of a Saloon Fight.

On New Year's night "Scotty" Ward and James McClaren got into a fight, creating a disturbance in a Fifth avenue saloon. When the two were arrested McClaren quietly accompanied the officer, but Ward decidedly objected to being taken into custody. He fought his captors desperately, and at last succeeded in breaking away and running. There was quite a crowd of his friends about, and it is the prospect that they would interfere materially with his re-arrest. Alderman McMasters was on the ground, however, and with the assistance the crowd was kept back, and Ward was finally re-captured and lodged in a cell. Yesterday morning he was sent for thirty days to the Work House, and McClaren got ten days in jail.

The Children's Jubilee.

The first New Year's celebration of the Eleventh ward Mission Sabbath school was held in the Eleventh ward public school house. The building interiorly was fitted up in a becoming manner for the occasion. The audience assembled on the occasion was very large, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity. The programme embraced singing by the children, led by Mr. James Trout, recitations by Jas. A. Dempsey, junior Frew, Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Mahood. The superintendents, on behalf of his class, presented Miss Todd with a beautiful and valuable book. The children were then presented with appropriate New Year's gifts from their teachers, and delight seemed to rule in every heart.

ALDERMAN STRAIN, yesterday caused the arrest of John and Louis Cobb, charged with obtaining about one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of orange and lemons from Eym Sassara by false pretenses. The defendant gave bail for a hearing.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The sensational drama "Through Fire," which was given at this house last week, was repeated last night before but a comparatively small audience. To-night Miss Nellie Johnson takes her benefit. Miss Johnson, during her somewhat short connection with Manager Elsler's company, has established herself as a favorite with the patrons of this house, and well no doubt she may, by a full audience. The lady is a careful, conscientious, painstaking actress, and has appeared to great advantage in some of the pieces in which she has played. "Through Fire" will be given to-night, with the *bonefaceate* in her original *role of Grace Josslyn.*

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

It cannot be claimed that "Rip Van Winkle" is a novelty, but it is certainly an agreeable acquaintance, and an ever welcome one. Every one now-a-days is familiar with Washington Irving's famous character, which has been made immortal by the finished portrayal of Joseph Jefferson. Last night the good natured, good for nothing Knickerbocker was introduced to the Pittsburgh public by an unfamiliar artist, and the picture of *Rip* was displayed in a new setting. Of course comparisons were continually suggested to the mind while witnessing the piece, but remembering the saying of Mrs. Partington that "Comparisons are odorous," the mental suggestions had not be committed to black and white.

The dramatization of the well known story in which Mr. McWade is the principal character is quite different from Boucicault's, while in many others it is nearly identical. There is, however, sufficient novelty and freshness about McWade's version to give it the charm of originality, as there is sufficient genius in the gentleman's acting to remove his rendition from the realm of imitation. There can be no doubt that the play presented last night is much more true to the time than the version in which we are accustomed